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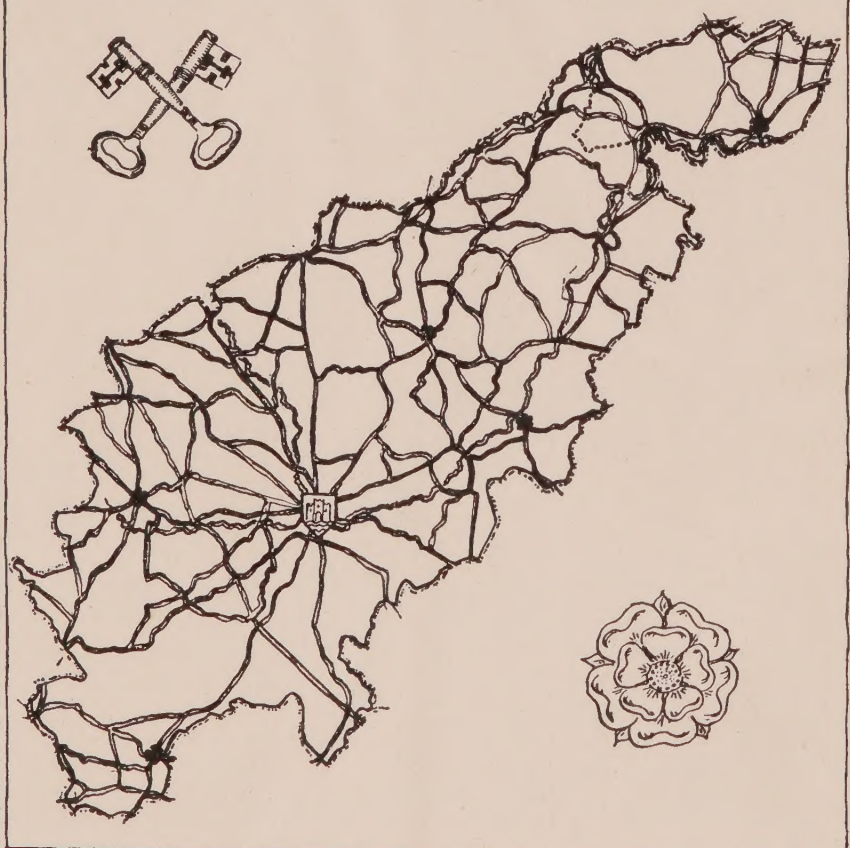

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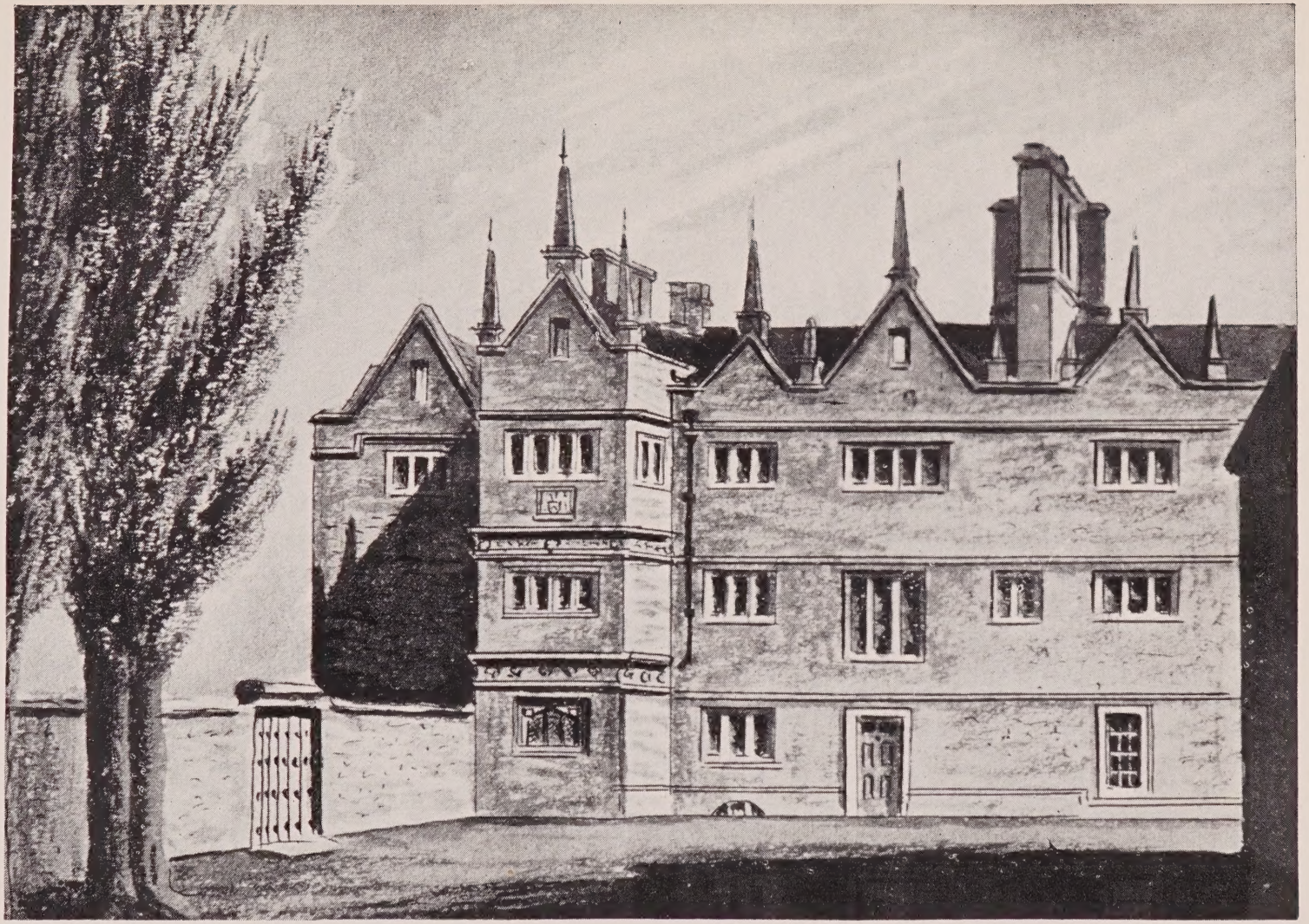
NEW SERIES. VOLUME FIVE.



From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

SYWELL HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Frontispiece.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

A QUARTERLY ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

EDITED BY

Major C. A. Markham, F.S.A.

Author of

"The Church Plate of the County of Northampton," "The Stone Crosses of the County of Northampton," &c.

NEW SERIES. VOL. V.

PETERBOROUGH

CASTER & JELLEY, LTD.

1921-1923.

Printed by Caster & Jelley, Ltd., Cowgate and Chapel Street, Peterborough.

PREFACE.

IN this volume of "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES," the series of articles dealing with the Country Houses, which were drawn by the late Mr. George Clarke, have been continued. Ten houses have been described.

Various dovecotes and other local buildings have also been illustrated.

The important "Glimpses of Kettering" have been continued, and are almost finished.

The support, however, accorded to this little Antiquarian Quarterly is so small, that it is doubtful whether the publication can be continued.

The Editor desires to offer his sincere thanks to those who have, in various ways, assisted in producing this work.

C. A. M.

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

232.—Sywell Hall, Northamptonshire.

THE village of Sywell, lies on the south-east side of the main road leading from Northampton to Kettering, and is six miles from the former town.

On the north of this village stands the Hall, which is approached by a carriage drive from the Hardwick Road. This house is a stately building, entirely constructed of local sandstone, which has weathered to a beautiful colour.

The plan of the house was a parallelogram running east and west, with a projecting porch on the north; but the wing on the east was rebuilt, so that little more than the half of the original house now remains.

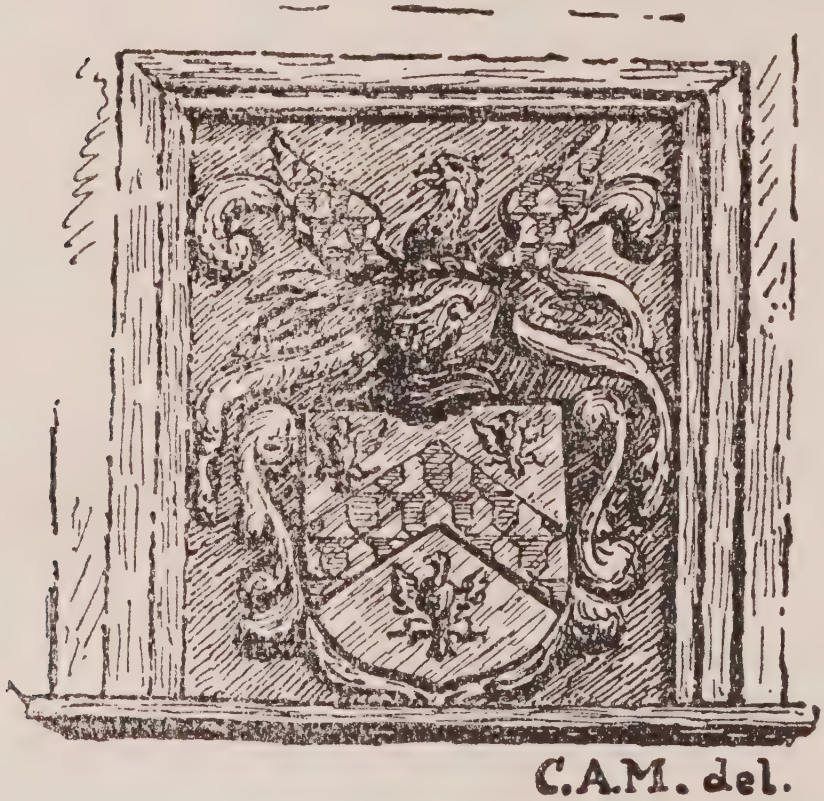
The building is throughout of three stories. Taking first the northern front, we find that there are three pointed gables, that in the centre being the highest, and this contains a small blank window; and all the gables are surmounted by pyramidal finials, which also appear between the gables. On the ground floor the centre window has two lights, and this is where the door is shown in Clarke's drawing; and the other windows have three lights each. In the second story three windows have three lights each, and one has two lights; the two windows on the west have been slated up. In the upper story the middle window has four and the others three lights each.

On the left side is the porch, which is entered by a well designed four-centred doorway, with good mouldings, having two stops. This is where the small oblong window appears in Clarke's sketch. The inner doorway is similar, and the entrance into the house is down two steps. Immediately above this doorway is a deep and handsome moulding, enriched in the centre and at intervals, with six and three leaved flowers. The second story has a low four-light window. Above this again is a broad band of classical ornamentation. In the third story is another somewhat taller four-light window. Immediately below this, there is, within deep mouldings, a large stone ; and on this is carved in very bold relief, the achievement, consisting of an esquires helm bearing on a wreath the crest :

An eagles head or, between two wings expanded vair.

Beneath this is a shield bearing the arms :

Gules, a chevron vair, between three eagles displayed or.



Richly carved mantling falls in folds from the helm, on each side of the shield.

The arms were those of Robert Wilmer, of Sywell, of whom more hereafter.

The east and west faces of the porch have each a two-light window in the second and third stories; those in the third story being blank.

The bay, shown by Clarke, on the left of the porch, was part of the original house.

The west of the house, facing the garden, has two gables on the north, surmounted by finials which also appear between them, in the same way as on the northern front. The southern part is flat at the top, with a finial at the south-western corner. In the lower story are three mullioned windows, of three lights each, which are repeated in the uppermost story. The windows in the middle story are all of the modern sash type, though traces remain here and there of the original mullions.

On the south there is a projection on the west side, forming one room with gable towards the south, having one small blank window in the gable. Then follows a set back, with various lights. Adjoining this is a broad projecting portion, containing two three-light windows, one over the other to give light to the stair case. Beyond these is a three-light window on ground level, and a group of four large sash windows. On the south-east side is the porch, the doorways to which are similar to those on the north, although in this case the outside is flush with the other part of the south wall.

The whole of the chimneys are modern.

It will be noticed that in Clarke's drawing of the northern front of the house, there is a window where the present four centred doorway leading into the porch now stands; and that the door into the house was almost in the centre of the wall, where there is now a two-light window. The wall running north and south, shown in the picture, has been taken down; as also has the building on the right.

It is probable that the present portion of the house contained the kitchen and the offices, that the principal rooms and great stair case were on the east of the porch, and that the present stair case formed the back stairs of the house.

Passing inside, we find a long narrow hall leading north and south, between the two porches. On the right is a passage to the present dining room, by the small study and pantry. On the east side of the dining-room was an enormous block of masonry, containing eight flues, and this probably formed the great fire place of the kitchen.

This room opens into the drawing-room or ingle nook room, with a small chamber in the projection on the south, previously mentioned.

The stairs formerly opened into this ingle nook room, but when the alterations were made, it was turned so as to open into the small hall outside, adjoining the long hall between the porches. This stair case is of very unusual construction, the steps winding round a solid square mass of masonry.

All the buildings to the east of the long hall are of more recent date than those previously described.

In all probability this house was erected early in the seventeenth century, by Robert Wilmer, in any case before 1617, when the then owner of the property William Wilmer was knighted, as an esquire's helm appears on the achievement of arms.

Bridges says that :—

"In the eleventh year of king *James* I. died *Robert Wilmer* Eſq.; ſeized of *Sywell* manor and advowſon of the church, which were held of the crown by knight's ſervice. This gentleman was the ſecond ſon of *William Wilmer* of *Ryton* in *Warwickſhire*, and *Julian* his wife daughter to *William Spencer* of *Badby*. He married *Elizabeth* daughter of *Thomas Higginſon* of *Barkeſwell*, by whom he left iſſue *William Wilmer* his ſucceſſor, and one daughter *Dorothy* the wife of *Thomas Andrewe* of *Harleſton*. Sir *William Wilmer*, for he received the honour of knighthood,

after the foundation of *Sidney* College in *Cambridge*, was the firſt penſioner admitted, and a conſiderable benefactor to it. In 1615, he was ſheriff of the county. By *Anne* daughter of *Robert Andrewe* of *Harleſton* he had two ſons *Robert* and *William*, and one daughter *Elizabeth*. He was ſucceeded by *Robert Wilmer* his eldeſt ſon. In courſe of deſcent from this gentleman the premiſes came to the preſent poſſeſſor *William Wilmer* Eſq.; who with the manor of *Sywell* owns all the lands in the parish." *

In Sywell Church there is a monument to this Robert Wilmer, having the Wilmer arms and crest at the top, and two escutcheons at the bottom bearing Wilmer impaling Andrew, and Andrew impaling Wilmer. Bridges also gives the full inscription on this monument, but prints the date of the death of Robert Wilmer as 1617, when it should be 1612.

The following arms, which were granted to Thomas Wilmer, of Ryton in 1582—3, were confirmed to his descendents :—

> " Gueules a cheveron vairy betweene three Eglettes displayed gold.
>
> Crest on a wreath gold and gueules an Egles hed gold between two Wynges vairy.
>
> Mantel gueules doubled argent." †

The name of Wilmer is still commemorated by the wood known as Wilmer Park, situate in the Parish of Orlingbury, a well known covert of the Pytchley Hunt.

Mr. Samuel Pell voted in respect of Sywell Hall at the election in 1806, and Mr. Edwin Pell in 1831.

The Sywell Estate was purchased in 1849 by Mr. Lewis Loyd, father of Samuel Jones Loyd, who was raised to the Peerage as Baron Overstone the following year. On his death, on the 17 November, 1883, his daughter Harriet Sarah, the wife of Sir Robert James Loyd Lindsay, who was created Baron Wantage, took a life estate in the property. When Lady Wantage died on the 9 August, 1920, Mr. Richard Lewis William Loyd became possessor of the Sywell Estate, under the will of Lord Overstone.

We are indebted to Mr. T. A. Dickson, the present tenant of The Hall, for much kind assistance in compiling these notes. [Ed.

* Bridges' "Northamptonshire," Vol. II, page 148.
† History of the Wilmer Family by C. W. Foster and J. J. Green, 1888, p. 10.

233.—Dove Cote formerly at Spratton, Northamptonshire.

THE old Dove Cote which formerly existed in the village of Spratton, stood at the back of the thatched farm house which was formerly the Manor House, immediately opposite to the western end of the church.

It was built of local sand and iron stone, cemented with mortar, made from the scrapings of the roads, which is a very durable substance.

This building was about 15 feet square, and the height to the eaves was about 12 feet. It was entered by a low door in the west wall, leading down steps to the interior, which was divided by an inside wall into two compartments, the same door giving access to both.

The nests commenced about 5 feet from the floor and continued up to the eaves and completely covered all the inside walls except that on the west; and it is computed that there were some 1,600 nests in this pigeon house. There were two windows or openings without glass in the eastern wall, facing the church. The roof was slated, with overhanging eaves, beneath which there were certain holes leading inside, with a ledge for the pigeons to rest on.

The foundations of this building still remain, with a small piece of the west wall, but it is in a very dilapidated condition.

The late Viscount Clifden purchased this dove cote some thirty years ago, and it was taken down, and the stones were used in constructing the new lodge near Holdenby House, on the road to East Haddon.

It is stated in "The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton," that Richard Bishop, of Lincoln, in 1266 appropriated the Church of Spratton to the Abbot and Convent of St. James, Northampton, to enable them to support a more extended hospitality. The vicarage was ordained in 1309, to consist of the demesne lands of the church, and certain tithes; leaving other part of the tithes to the Abbot and Convent in

return for which they were to repair the chancel of the church, and perform other services.

"They shall also bear all the ordinary charges except synodals, and three parts of all extraordinary burdens, but the vicar shall bear the fourth part of the extraordinary burdens and pay the synodals: and the abbot and convent shall have part of the mansion built on the church farm, with the barns, stables, oxhouses, and dovehouses, and all other buildings within the limits of the court of the grange." *

It seems probable that the late dovecote was the successor of one of the dovehouses mentioned by Baker.

THE SHIELING, SPRATTON. GEORGINA M. ROBERTS.

* Baker's "Northamptonshire," Vol. I, page 68.

234.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

(Fifteenth Series).

(Continued from Volume Four, page 237).

FORTUNATELY the records of the Michaelmas Court, held 1st October, 1610, have been preserved, and we thus obtain an example of the working of the early closing by-law made at the Easter Court this year.

The only changes amongst the officers are that both the Fishers disappear from the Inquisitio Magna, and John Sparow and William Page were elected provision tasters for the ensuing year.

The Homagium presented that Ewsebius Isham, Knight, and Edmund Sawyer, gentleman owed suit to this Court. Evidently therefore, Sawyer had become tenant for that portion of the

Royal Manor hitherto held by Edward Bacon, whose name had now disappeared from the rolls.

It is probable that Edward Bacon was the gentleman of that name who held Latimer's Manor, and the advowson of the Church at Burton Latimer, at this date, and died in 1626 at the age of eighty. (See epitaphs in Burton Latimer Church).

Bridges' says (vol. II, page 241) that in 1587 "The Manor of Kettering . . . was let at £30 yearly, in the occupation of . . . Bacon and his wife, late wife of . . . Lane," Query, may not this have been the "Edward" Bacon of the Royal Manor?

Edmund Sawyer, whose name first appears as tenant on the rolls of the Royal Manor this year (or another Sawyer named Edmund), was destined to become as vexations in his opposition to Sir Lewis Watson as John Lane had been to his father, Sir Edward Watson.

The breakers of the assize of bread, and the fines imposed, were nearly the same as in April. There was a slight falling off in the number of offenders against the assize of ale. On the other hand, the number of butchers who took an excessive profit greatly increased; as did also the number of overcharging chandlers; and there were but two offending fishmongers, one of whom was widow Ingram, who must have taken a delight in trying to over-reach her customers.

The Leather Searchers had had an easy six months of office, but the Field Searchers had to report that the young red bullock, which had strayed into the manor, had not been claimed, and was now valued at 13s. 4d., the six months good feeding under the bailiff having added 5s. to its value. The hayward reported that all encroachments were under the consideration of the Great Inquest. Before considering their decisions it will be interesting to pause, and look into the statutes made for the punishment of "A Baker or a Brewer who is convicted because he hath not observed the Assize of Bread and Ale. The first, second, and third times he shall be amerced according to his offence, if it be not overgrievous, but if the offence be grievous and often, and will

not be corrected then he shall suffer punishment of the body, that is to wit, a Baker to the Pillory, and a Brewer to the Tumbrel or some other correction . . . The Pillory to be of convenient strength, which they may use without bodily peril to the man or woman." (See "Statutes at Large.") A "Tumbrel" was an implement invented for the punishment of "scolds and unquiet women" by ducking them in water. It was then called a "cucking-stool." Blount says it was "anciently also a punishment inflicted upon brewers transgressing the laws, who were thereupon in such a stool immersed over head and ears in 'stercore' —some stinking water." Every Manor was bound to provide a tumbrel. Two of the old implements of punishment, popular in mediaeval times, are within easy reach of those readers who may be curious on the subject. At Gretton he will see a Whipping Post and the Parish Stocks.

The Constables at this Court, Aluered Richards and Mark Haslewood, reported all well, except that Roland Symont had assaulted Aluered Richards, one of the constables, for which he was fined 2s.

There were three pleas before this Court. Hugh Cave, jun., against Thomas Hackleton. Claim 16s. Case ordered to stand over until the next Court.

Andrew Fuller against Thomas Speed for trepass. The jury assessed the damages at 16d.

Thomas Carter against Hugh Cave, junr., for trepass, damages 12d.

The "Great Inquest" had a very busy day. They found that all the officers had faithfully made their presentments. They also found that William Tomlin, Aluered Richards, Mark Brine, Thomas Speede, Edward Drury, Hugh Cave, junr., William Harle, Hugh Cave, sen., had each of them incurred a fine, because each had put a cow upon the Common, for which offence each was fined 10s.

And that William Gill, Thomas Gill, Francis Bagster, William Bullock, Robert Middleton, had each of them incurred a fine

because each had put, and permitted a horse that was "scabid et infectiosus" (anglice that mourned in the Chine) to go and to pasture upon the Com'on there to the great damage of their neighbours, and contrary to the statute. Therefore each of them had incurred the penalty of 10s. Nevertheless this Court, out of grace, mitigated the fine to 3s. 4d. each.

And that Edmund Sawyer, gentleman, and John Simson have trespassed by encroaching upon the Common of our lord the King. Therefore a day was given to them, and to all who had encroached upon the said Common to reform, and to explain their encroachments, that is before the feast of the Epiphany next coming, under a penalty of 3s. 4d. each.

And that Francis Saunte has trangressed by withdrawing his suit from the Mill of our lord the King, by fetching and carrying corn from the King's Mill in Kettering to the Mill in the village of Barton, therefore the said Francis is at the mercy of our lord the King. (Fine 3s. 4d.)

And that George Cooper, the wife of Bandwell, the wife of Cornelius Ashebie, John Meadowes (the baker) Edward Cave, Edward Smythe, Thomas Walis, Thomas Templer, Richard Pineder, the wife of William Holland, Richard Rabbit, Widow Reines, John Pineder, Thomas Tomlin, Margaret Crafte, Widow Sarjant, Helena Richardson, and Robert Dalbie had each incurred a penalty by "Colligendo silignas" (query "gleaning beans and peas.") Each was fined 3s. 4d.

And that Richard Gill, being a butcher, brought unwholesome mutton to the common market here and sold it to the injury of the subjects of our lord the King. Fined 12d.

And that Edward Dison permitted Nicholas Bellcher, Thomas Kirk, and John Pack to play unlawful games in his house, at unlawful times, and therefore the said Edward Dison is at the mercy of our lord the King. Fined 3s. 4d.

And that the said Nicholas Belcher, Thomas Kirk, and John Pack are common 'nocturnatores' ("night-brawlers" seems the

most suitable translation of this unknown word) at unlawful hours, to the great disturbance of the inhabitants there. Each of the three was fined one shilling. The affeerers were Thomas Richards, jun., and Edward Sparow.

It is uncertain what games were considered unlawful at the date of this roll, but we learn, from the "Statutes at Large," that in the 17th of Edward IV (1477) no person was allowed to use any of the games called "Cosse Half-Bowle, Kayles, Hand-in-Hand, or Quackbord," under a penalty of ten pounds and two years imprisonment. Those who suffered these games to be played in their houses, or other places were to be imprisoned for three years, and pay a fine of twenty pounds.

By an enactment in the 33 of Henry VIII (1541) any person allowing "bowling, coyting, cloyshcayles, half-bowl, tennis, dicing table, cardis" to be played "within any house, garden or alley" was to be fined forty shillings and the players 6s. 8d. Search was to be made for such offenders weekly, or at least every month, under a penalty of forty shillings.

"Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid. That no manner of artificer or craftsman, or of any handy-craft, or occupation, husbandman, apprentice, labourer, servant-at-husbandry, &c., . . . shall play at . . . (here the same games are enumerated) . . . under a penalty of twenty shillings." But the persons mentioned above might play any of these prohibited games "at Christmas, within their masters' house or in their master's presence."

Any of the before mentioned games were lawful for "Noblemen and others, having Manors, Lands, Tenements, or other yearly profits for term of life in his own Right, or in his Wives Right", provided they played within their own "houses, gardens, or orchards."

The remainder of this roll will be given next week.—"The Kettering Guardian," April 26, 1901.

Sixteenth Series.

(Continuation of the Roll of the Court held 1st October, 1610.)

The By-Laws settled at this Court were:

1. Imprimis yt is ordeyned that Francis Sant shall not at any time hereafter fetche and carrye any maner of corne or graine of eny of the inhabitants w'thin this Mannor to the intente and purpose to grinde the same at eny forren myllness vpon paine to forfett for euery such defaul 10s.

2. That no Inholder or Alehouse-keeper, &c. (the same as No. 8 in the roll for the Easter Court.)

3. Item that John Picheley shall repaier and make sufficient (the) fence betwene Richard Drawater and himself before Christmas nexte upon paine to forfett 40s.

4. Item that no Coppieholder or vnderten'nt shall receyue or take in eny Ten'nt owte of the Cuntrie w'thowte the consent of the Overseers for the poore, the Churchewardens and Cunstables for the tyme beinge in Kettering aforesaid upon paine, of euery one in default to forfett 40s.

5. Item yt is ordeyned that whoseever have taken in any Ten'nt owte of the Cuntrye w'thin these three years laste paste, and suche as the said overseers and other the foresaid officers shall now myslike of shall remoove them owte of this town before the feaste of Thannunciac'on of our blessed Ladye Saincte Marie the virgin nexte cominge upon paine of euery one in default to forfett 40s.

6. Item that eueryone that occupyeth any Lande in the feeldes of Kettering shall paie ffower pence for euery yarde Lande to the escowringe of the Beckes and the Acreman Lande to paie accordinglie to the feeldes men upon paine of euery one in default to forfett 3s. 4d.

7. Item that all other com'on Dreines and watercourses shalbe sufficiently escowred and clensed before Christmas nexte upon paine of eueryone in default to forfett 3s. 4d.

At this Court it was found by the Homage there that William Fissher, outside the Court, by Henry Page, one of the deciners, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a cottage with appurtenances, situated and being in a certain lane called Dickers Lane between the tenement of William Hutwithe on the east and the tenement of William Haslewood on the west, to the use of Edmund Rowley horsegelder his heirs &c. To whom our lord the King granted possession to have &c. Annual rent 3d. and services.

At this Court it was found by the Homage that Richard Drawater, outside the Court, by Edward Hackney, one of the deciners, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King two Cottages with appurtenances lying together, situated and being in a certain lane there called Northall between the tenement of the said Richard Drawater on the south and the tenement of George Cave on the north. Also a garden "ulmo appurctuatum est" (Anglice "as now it is stoned and set forthe") within the land of the said Richard Drawater to the use of Henry Eadie his heirs &c. To whom our lord the King granted possession &c. Annual rent 2s. and services.

And it was ultimately agreed between the said parties that "sepis" (anglice vocat "Le ffence") between the said Richard Drawater and the said Henry Eadie is to be sustained and from time to time maintained by the said Henry Eadie, in good repair.

At this Court it was found by the Homage there that Thomas Weatley who held of our lord the King by Copy of Court Roll &c. a tenement or small house with appurtenances adjoining the common bake house there on the west and the common (public?) street there on the east, by fealty, service at this court, and an annual rent of 4d. died so seized since the last Court, and that Elizabeth Weatley and Margerie Weatley are sisters and coheirs of the said Thomas Weatley. And afterwards, to this same Court came the said Elizabeth and Margerie and asked to be admitted tenants to the said small house &c

To whom our lord the King granted possession. Annual rent 4d. and services.

At the same Court it was attested by Edward Watson, knight, seneschal there, that Hugh Cave and Thomazina his wife (the said Thomazina alone appeared before the seneschal) on the first day of October, in the aforesaid year of our Lord (with the consent of the Court) did surrender into the hands of our lord the King a shop nearly adjoining a certain tenement in Kettering, in the tenure of a certain William Bullock, to the use of Richard White &c. . . . for a term of seven years. Annual rent not stated.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Robert Ladd, outside the Court, by Edward Hackney, one of the deciners, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a cottage or tenement with appurtenances, situated, lying and being in a certain lane called Northall, between the tenement of William Ives on the south, and the tenement of Henry Page on the north to the use of James Stanyard &c. To whom our lord the King granted possession &c &c. Annual rent 12d. &c.

At the same Court it was found by the homage there that Robert Dalby, outside the Court, by Richard Drawater and Edward Hackney, two of the deciners there, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a garden piece, or orchard being part of a Messuage in a lane called Dykers Lane, between the tenement of George Boothe on the east, and the tenement of William Gill on the west, to the use of William Hames &c. To whom our lord the King granted possession &c. Annual rent 4d. and services.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Robert Dalby, outside the Court, by Richard Drawater and Edward Hackney, two of the deciners there, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King a tenement formerly called a Chaundling House with a piece of garden lately stoned or marked out. Also a piece of ground called a Dunghill Place in the common street there adjoining the said tenement to the use

of Henry Page &c. To whom our lord the King granted possession &c. Annual rent of the "Dunghill Place" 1d. and of the aforesaid tenement and piece of garden 2d. and services.

At the same Court it was found by the Homage that Robert Dalbye, outside the Court, by Richard Drawater and Edward Hackney, two of the deciners there, had surrendered into the hands of our lord the King, a messuage situated in a certain lane called Dykers Lane also a barn, with a kitchen and a certain garden belonging to the said messuages, to the use of Richard Gill. To whom our lord the King granted possession &c. Annual rent 8d. and services.

I regret that my readers have now to bid farewell to those old acquaintances whose names have been so much before them in the foregoing rolls, for the roll ending here is the last record to be found at Rockingham of a Court held for either of the Kettering Manors during the reign of James I, and there are no records of Courts held during the reign of Charles I., or during the Protectorate. The next series of rolls commences with a Court held for the Rectory, and for the Royal Manor in 1679, and it is not probable that many of those whose names have become familiar to us in the above "Glimpses" will appear in the new series. Most of them will have made "The Great Surrender" during the intervening period, and we shall have to be introduced to their descendants.

Before entering upon the consideration of these, however, I purpose to give next week some papers relating to Kettering during the long interval which elapsed between the dates of the two sets of rolls.

It is an interesting reflection that at the date of the first of the rolls for the Rectory Manor, given in the "First Series" there was living in an adjoining county, and not a long journey from Kettering, a boy—William Shakspere—then not much more than five years old, who during the forty years covered by the foregoing series of "Glimpses," enchanted the world with at least twenty-eight of his marvellous dramas!

This appears to be a favourable opportunity to submit to the reader some facts which may account for the apparent total disappearance of so many of the Court Rolls from the Rockingham archives.

During the great Civil War the mansions of the nobility and county gentlemen were visited (in many instances garrisoned), by the troops of the contending parties; and Whitelock gives a vivid picture of the destruction wrought in a mansion so garrisoned, for, as he quaintly remarks "soldiers are not easily governed against their plunder," and he describes, how in many cases, they "tore up valuable books and family documents to light their pipes."

Rockingham Castle was taken by the Parliamentary troops in March 1643, and was held by them for about four years. During that time tremendous havock was committed both within and without the Castle ("see Rockingham Castle and the Watsons.") We can imagine that not a few of the family papers served as pipe-lighters, and it is not improbable that some of the missing rolls were appropriated by the soldiers, who hoped to make a market of them, and may still be in existence.

When the unfortunate Sir Lewis Watson petitioned to be allowed to "Compound" for his estates that is to pay any fine for their recovery which the triumphant Parliamentary party chose to fix, having "resorted to Oxford, and aided the King with money," he was regarded as a "Malignant" of the deepest dye, and was required to give a minute account of each source of his income. Two of these sources were his leases of the Rectory Manor, and his stewardship of the Royal Manor in Kettering, and all his "evidences" had to be submitted to the Committee for Compounding, and amongst these were, of course, the rolls of the two Manors. This seems to be the more probable because the largest number of missing rolls are those of the Rectory Manor. His possessing of those leases seems to have caused great umbrage to the Commissioners, and it is doubtful if the rolls were ever

From Water-colour by *The Editor.*

DOVE COTE AT TICHMARSH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face Page 17.

returned to him. If they were not returned they may possibly be found at the Record Office, or wherever the documents connected with the "Compounding" business are now deposited.

I think the above facts go far to explain the gaps which occur in the series of the Court Rolls of so many Manors during this unhappy period of civil strife.—"The Kettering Guardian," May 3, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise, and of the Editor of "The Kettering Guardian."

235.—Dove Cote at Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire.

IN the little village of Tichmarsh, which lies to the east of the main road leading from Thrapston to Oundle, the old Dove Cote still stands in the premises adjoining the Manor House, now occupied by Mr. J. Jellis, though it is sadly disfigured since the painting which illustrates these notes was done in June, 1887.

This building is close to the village street on the south-east of the church. It is built of local stone, and measures twenty-two feet eight inches by nine feet eight inches; the height to the eaves is eleven feet and three inches, and the walls a little over two feet in thickness. The original doorway can still be traced, as shown in the drawing, it is four feet high and three feet three inches wide, and is on the south side.

The whole of the stone coping on the gables, and the old roof has been taken down, and the structure has been covered with bright red pan tiles, which project over the end gables. All the stone work has been closely pointed with cement.

The building is now used as a tool house, with a floor, the upper portion being still used as a pigeon house, openings having been made at the west end to admit the birds. The nests on the lower floor have mostly gone, though some of the ledges still remain.

Ed.

236.—Dr. Swan and his Northamptonshire Friends.

(*Continued from* Volume Four, page 245.)

Page 239.

No. 21.

From Dr. Stonhouse. Oct^r^ 24, 1745.

My dear & worthy Friend—

I am quite abash'd and confounded at the praises you give me for my conduct towards——*which you judge were in some measure proceeding from a Xtian disposition—*Horace* says.—Sume superbiam quœsitam mentis.—Which I think is right. But to say truth no *other* consideration but pride & an *habitual* gentility induc'd me to act as I did. The pride perhaps of shewing him I knew the world better than he did, & was in some respects his superior, & the *habitual* gentility so natural to a man, long us'd to polite company, (who by the by often do kindne*ſ*ses, more for y^e^ sake of being reputed Gentlemen, than for y^e^ sake of the person they do them to) However upon y^e^ whole I respect——*as a Scholar, & would willingly serve him, if I can do it with no great inconvenience or trouble to myself. I intend to keep up a correspondence with him; for, if I foresee aright, he will be one day or another one of the greatest men in England.

Mr. C——always speaks very handsomly of you, even w^th^ an uncommon degree of affection:—and he is I believe a good Xtian. I can easily forgive him any *seeming* slights put upon me, especially as his behaviour to my face & behind my back too is very respectful.

Your humility concerning y^r^ ode gives me great pain, tho' I am pleas'd with it. The epidemical madne*ſ*se of drinking Tar water I am told is an exceeding good thing, & wrote by a London Physician of great practice.

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* This was most probably Dr. Mark Akenside, the Poet. See N. N. & Q., New Series, Vol. IV., p. 242.

ED.

Do you think, Dr. Swan, my regard for my old friends S^nt^ Euvremont & Montaigne declines: I a/sure you y^e^ contrary. But they are very voluminous.—Horace fits my breeches pocket, or even Fob.*—Gr. Testament my waistcoat pocket.—Leonidas my coat. I should have no room for anything further—always upon the march—surrounded by danger, rapine, fire, & bloodshed. What room in such a scene of desolation for more than a morsel of learning. A divine exhortation of Xt's—an exhilarating one of Horace—or a spirited sentence of Leonidas.

There is a strange position laid down in the Abp. of York's Sermon contrary to all revelation principles—namely that the oath of Allegiance is not to be broke, EVEN TO SAVE A NATION. What a fine handle for the Nonjurors!

As your busine/s does . . . don't . . . so low, as it never . . . I will honour your note for such sum as you think proper to draw for.

Bentham's Sermon is a masterly & useful performance I recommend it on my reputation with you, & never desire credit w^th^ you again, if you do not think it worth y^r^ money. There are some good things in The Female Spectator; but *upon the whole* not worth notice:—he is a Plagiary in y^r^ most glaring degree. W^d^ not Mrs. Swan be pleas'd to hear you read The Turkish Spy? A very entertaining and instructive book. I propagate the *Freeholder* at present as much as po/sible, not only amongst the men, but the Ladies likewise: it is very applicable to the present times. Erasmus's Enchiridion Militis Xtianœ, I prize very much: 'tis really a very pretty thing, exclusive of here & there a popish expre/sion—About 2s. price.

Dr. Watts's arguments on y^e^ eternity of Hell torments are very strong: yet I am rather inclin'd to believe w^th^ Tillotson. A person you know told me last night he too was a good deal inclin'd to the same way of thinking. However, after all, I rest in this opinion, that nothing unjust will be done.

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* Fob, a small pocket, often the pocket for a watch.

ED.

A . . . *has been offer'd me, but I refus'd it, for I love a studious life & *domestic* happine*ſs*. I hate a military Series of hurry and unsettledne*ſs*. A . . . must bid adieu to study.

Did you ever wear any knit worsted black breeches, they are very strong & pleasant; if lin'd wth Swan skin wch stretches equally well as the worsted. They cost eleven shillings a pair here; that is the outsides only. I never will wear any thing else from April to October: they are cheap & pleasant.

Page 242.

No. 22.

From the same. Novr 12, 1745.

My dear Friend,

Never in my life was I under a greater consternation than at present, occasion'd by the miscarriage of my letter on C——y dated Oct 30th: a Letter of the utmost consequence I ever wrote, wherein I have declared more of my real sentiments yn is fitting to any one, except so intimate a friend as yr self—and indeed 'twas wth difficulty I prevail'd with myself to open ye secrets of my heart so freely, even to Dr . . . himself.

My grandfather died Novr 1st and left me £200 in money & £14 per annum in free land.

I think ye Bp of Oxfd's much the best sermon. Epidemical madne*ſs* of drinking Tar-water. 1s. Knapton, is worth yr bring ing:—a masterly performance.

Yrs Sincerely

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* Probably this was an offer of a Commission as Surgeon in the Army, or Militia. This is not however mentioned in the life of Dr. Stonhouse.

ED.

Page 243.
No 23.

From the same. Novr 20, 1745.

Dear Dr,

I am ye moment come home & receive the melancholy tiding yt my letter is *irrevocably* gone. Yr Consolations have little weight with me. I fear I shall by some *secret* methods *feel* the effects of its being known. Ten thousand excruciating thoughts crowd upon me at once, & twinge me with incommunicable agony. The sentiments in that letter ought not to be expos'd but to one's dearest friend. I never sent one of equal consequence.

Rowning's Philosophy 2 vol. 8vo price 15s. printed for Harding (4th edition) 1745 in St. Martin's Lane I have bought; and find it infinitely superior to anything ever yet published on ye subject & so perspicuous that 'tis fit even for Ladies. Recommend it on *my* authority.

Madam de Sevigne's Letters 6 vol. 12s. are pretty things & I think vastly superior to any thing of the kind extant.

Your Staffordshire addreſs is a charming improvement of mine. You are much more capable of doing good at home, than in going into the army; & so am I:—but think not I will survive my liberty—no I will seal it by my death. But I must be first aſsur'd it will be irrevocably lost, and then I will fall in the last battle.—I mean—that I would have my end *glorious* not *romantick*.

I have just made a new will, in which I have appointed you Guardian to my Children, with Mr. Jones of Coventry and left you a little legacy of fifty pounds. I can trust only you two; & hope you will not refuse my desire; but I shall not sign it till I hear from you.

I this day corrected at the Author's desire a mighty pretty thing called Reflections on Tomb Stones & Flower Gardens*; wch will be published next month by a neighbouring clergyman of my intimate acquaintance.

* Meditations among the Tombs, and Reflections on a Flower Garden, by James Hervey, M.A., published in 1746.

ED.

Was I a Gentleman I would write a Di/sertation on Montaigne's works. Few understand him I have studied him THOROUGHLY— in short I have cultivated an intimate acquaintance with no authors but Horace, Pope, Snt Evremont & Montaigne.

—Answer'd Novr 25, 1745.—

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No. 24.

Novr 26, 1743.

Dear Friend,

The 9th, 12th & 13th allusions in truth in a mask particularly please me. Dr D——says that the Oak Tree & the Stem is a cruel misrepresentation of the Di/senters, & that 'tis Billingsgate to say *where Ravens and Owls only lodge*: and the Cock boat following the Ship he says is an iniquitous insinuation of the Puritan's refractory behaviour. I am a MODERATE man, but to speak my mind I think the Di/senters have small cause to complain. The Preface I like prodigiously, especially ye following part.— "Candidly consider the Xtian Religion as an history of *facts*. & you will find it *true*, and as a system of *moral precepts*, & you will find it EXCELLENT."

"Let others in this libertine & abandon'd age bend their principles to their vices, &c." down to the words "the dignity of its original frame and end." This is *glorious & spirited.*

There is a little 3 penny thing I would recommend to you call'd *The Influence of Conversation*, by no le/s a hand than Dr Lucas.

There is a line in Julius Cæsar, viz. tis not in our *stars*, but in *ourselves* yt we are underlings.* I believe this *in a great*

* Julius Cæsar I., ii., 140. This is, we believe, the first time that any line of Shakespeare is mentioned by Dr. Stonhouse.

ED.

measure, but not wholly. However if everyone wd endeavour to reform himself—we should soon want the pretence of saying.—"I am discourag'd by the wickedneſs of the world in general."

Pray read Page 413, 14, 15, & 18 of the 2d. vol. of Dr Lucas's enquiry after happineſs, wch seem highly rational; yet they make me despair of ever attaining to any degree of perfection. I am almost afraid to send the books you desire these *perilous* times; however I have set them down on a piece of paper, & will transmit them by the first opportunity.

Gratitude demands my *immediate & warmest* thanks for that important & most excellent treatise of Ostervald's on uncleanneſs, wch you recommended to me in your last—& I cannot shew the deep sense I have of my obligation to you on that account better than by desiring your acceptance of the book in French, which I have bought on purpose for you & by aſſuring you that I have read it with the utmost attention and satisfaction. Tis a solid, masterly, practical piece of morality; & the only one I have seen well wrote on the subject. His division of the subject-matter is admirably adapted to our improvement. Was I King of Engd I would order this book to be solemnly read once a year throughout the whole kingdom—and that our [people] might be more strongly impreſs'd by the contents—I would have one given to every person of 11 years of age, as THE KING'S GIFT; for I am well satisfied that the want of Chastity is the Bane of all Society, & the indulgence of the contrary vice the very canker of every blooming virtue.

I mightily approve your Letter to Ld Gower, and think the least he can do is to write you an handsome answer.

Warburton's Portrait of Popery I prefer to everything he has wrote & I am not alone in this opinion.

I will answer yr immediate draught for ten or twenty pounds if you want them—Don't do any thing little for then I shall not have it in my power to aſſist you because the Apothecaries will have trampled upon you.

Page 248.

No 25.

From the Same. Dec^{r} 18th 1745.

My dear Friend,

Are there any texts to support the equality of the Son wth the Father in the sense of Athanasius's Creed?—I believe not.—M^{r} Foster* & D^{r} D—ge† both say not—yet 'tis one of our 39 Articles—How could D^{r} Clarke who was an Arian subscribe this?

I often think Lewdne*s* the punishment of proud men:—what *mean* things will lust make the wisest and wealthiest often do?

I told you I had 200£ in the Mercer's Company for w^{ch} on my death my wife was to receive 40£ pr An.—but if She died first I was to lose the money. However I have lost the money with^{t} her dying; for the Mercer's Company have stopp'd payment—& my attorney in London informs me I shall never have a shilling, either Principal or Interest; nor will my wife in case of my death, receive a grant. This makes a terrible alteration in affairs, & shocks me greatly.

I will send you the books &c. whenever you think it SAFE so to do.

You make a conscience of keeping MY Letters secret, but you see by the inclos'd I *print* yours—not with standing y^{r} desire & my promise that they sh^{d} be in my custody or destroy'd. You see by this 'tis hard trusting to y^{r} best Friends, how then ought you to be upon y^{r} guard agst y^{r} enemies?

I remain, dear Sir,

Most affectionately &c.

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* No doubt this was the Revd. James Foster, D.D., the Nonconformist Divine.
† The Revd. Philip Doddridge, D.D. ED.

Page 249.
No. 26.

From the Same. Jan. 1st 1745.

Sir,

I believe our Correspondence must here FOR EVER end. I am so much out of humour, & so much dispirited at my ill succeſs in having my Letters lost, that I cannot have the heart to write any more. What can be the meaning of my Letters miscarrying? I wrote to you on the Fast day Decr 18 a very long letter full of *important* matter. All yours to me come safe. I am fretted beyond measure to think I have bestow'd so much time & paines (for I ABHOR writing) on a LONG letter. I forget now most of the contents, & shall never have resolution to recollect them, or indeed to write anything further, till the post is to be depended on. Complaints ought to be made. My Servants will swear to the delivery of the Letter. This is not worth 3 pence, nor have I spirits to make it so. My vexation is inconceivable in being serv'd this trick a 2d time, & by almost an equally important letter. I have neither leisure or inclination to say more.

You see what trifles, dear Dr, can give a man a disgust of this life; which (at the best) is but gilded Ginger-bread. Sunday Jan. 12th I set out for Oxfd, & shall be absent a week.

I shall swear to the 39 Articles, as articles of peace; for I don't believe a word of the ABSOLUTE EQUALITY of the Son.

Adieu.

Page 250.

My Answer to the immediately preceding Letter.

Jan. 8th 1745.

My dear Friend,

Yours of Jan. 1st came safe the 6th, but where it has been I cannot tell; for notwithstanding there was wrote on it in a very small woman-like hand *Turn at Toseter**, it was charg'd 7 pence.

* One may conjecture, from this direction, that letters from Northampton to Newcastle-under-Lyne, were carried to Towcester, on the Watling Street; and were then transferred to the mail coach and proceeded through Dunchurch, Coventry, Tamworth, Lichfield, and Stafford.

ED.

To confeſs the truth 'tis the worst you ever wrote me (for I never had an unentertaining or unimproving one from you before) & I wish you had waited 2 or 3 days longer, & you wd then have rec'd my answer to yours of the 18th of Decr, wch you had had sooner, if yours had not been so long on the road, & mine (by an unfortunate neglect of a servant, in not taking it to the Post-house the night it was wrote) lain a post longer, wch makes 2 days difference. No body ABHORS writing LONG letters more than I do for I am naturally indolent; so that I can faithfully aſsure you no man living but yr self cd prevail on me to take so much pains this way. But in truth I always write wth so much pleasure to you that I am hardy sensible of any fatigue, & rather fear tiring you than myself; for I *know* myself to be a very unprofitable correspondent, & have nothing to boast of but the rectitude & sincerity of my heart, wch you are willing to take up with all in lieu of every thing else. Besides your correspondence is more than worth all the Labour; & I never can bear the thoughts of losing it:—mention it therefore no more if you regard my future quiet. I esteem you, I love you to that degree, that life wd be render'd quite uncomfortable to me witht the continuance of your affectionate regard: and you will not sure be so unjust to rob me of it witht a cause, wch I never can give, so dearly do I prize yr friendship. Don't think I suspect you will: no—you have given me abundant proof of yr worth and integrity to put this out of all doubt: impute therefore what I have just wrote to apprehensions, wch tho' infinitely remote, are alarming enough to make me write wth uncommon warmth & earnestness on so highly interesting a subject. How cd I help being alarm'd by the 1st Line in yours—"I believe, our correspondence must here FOR EVER end."

'Tis true indeed, my dearest Friend, that mere trifles as you say can give a man a disgust of this life: I have often experienc'd this melancholy truth, & wish'd to have had leſs *sensibility*; the only thing I know of that can make a man thorough proof agst small disappointments, & enable him to bear the greatest

with tolerable grace. Philosophy is often out of the way when we most need it: and, after all, we are weak frail peevish beings amus'd with Gew-gaws & discompos'd at trifles. But when we are vex'd & fretted is not a time to judge of this world; for in such a humour we view all objects thro' a false medium & of course make wrong judgments of things. "The utmost we can hope for in this world is contentment; if we aim at any thing higher, we shall meet with nothing but grief & disappointment. A man sh^{d} direct all his studies & endeavours at making himself *easy* now & *happy* hereafter." See the Spectator Vol 2^{d} N^{o} 163. page 300.

Mine was a LONG answer to y^{rs} of the 18th of Dec^{r} dated the 28th (but not sent till the 30th) and I shall not be a little vex'd & fretted if it miscarried; but I comfort myself with the hopes it did not, as all mine have yet got safe to you. As the Post goes still very irregularly I will endeavour not to be uneasy at a disappointment of a few days in my expectation of a line from you & I w^{d} advise you to do the same: 'tis time enough to fret, when the miscarriage plainly appears; and as our Letters seldom or ever require to be immediately answer'd, & either of us may occasionally be prevented writing when we design'd it, one sh^{d} wait with patience till there is great reason to expect something ami*ſs*. I hope this will come time enough to wish you a good journey to Oxf^{d}, and a safe return; because you do tell me you do not set out till Sunday the 12th instant, & this letter is sent away on Wednesday the 8th & I suppose will be wth you next Saturday.

What pity 'tis that our 1st Reformers, when they were ab^{t} it, did not go thro' wth their work, but left some doctrines a place that are almost as hard to be digested, as any of those they wth reason rejected! Why was not the Apostle's creed *only* made the test; me thinks that was sufficient with^{t} forcing us to subscribe to doctrines that will be everlastingly disputed? The Creed contains the whole of a Xtian's faith in plain intelligible language:— w^{t} occasion then for anything more to prove a man a sincere and perfect believer of the Xtian faith? I don't see how one can

believe the ABSOLUTE EQUALITY of the Son; so that if there is a necessity to swear to the 39 Articles, they are to be sworn to, as you say as *Articles of Peace.*

Adieu, my dear Friend, length of days, and uninterrupted felicity attend you. P.S.

This is the 2d, if not the 3d Letter, I have wrote to you since I forwarded my answer to yours of the 18th of Decr; in one of wch I have laid before you, the Generals & Particulars of my disbursements & Receipts for last year, to wch I expect yr answer, & to every particular therein, as soon as you can conveniently after yr return from Oxfd.

I had my friends abt me when yr last came to hand, last post, at a Xtmaſs entertainment; or else I wd have answer'd it by the return of the post. By the by, this is an expensive time as I can't avoid going to many places where I am invited, & must make the Servants a present, besides returning the civility in kind. A man is 30 or 40 shillings woıse yearly for this custom, which is besides a very disagreeable one to me; but at Rome one must do as they do at Rome. If you shd see the Rev'd Dr Hunt Arabic Profeſsor at Oxfd, pray give my humble service to him.

For fear this shd miscarry I have been at the pains to transcribe it, that you may have it some time or other.

(To be continued).

237.—Great Houghton Hall, Northamptonshire.

SOME three miles from Northampton, and on the south side of the main road leading to Bedford, the village of Great Houghton is situate; and, at the entrance to this village and immediately to the north of the church stands the House which forms the subject of these notes.

The approach to this is through wooden gates, and along a carriage drive leading to the south side of the Hall, past an ancient yew tree of great size, Wellingtonia and other trees.

From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

GREAT HOUGHTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 28.

This building is a large square structure three stories high, of sand stone, and brick covered with cement, it is very symmetrical, and entirely slated.

Almost in the centre of the south front is the porch, which is also covered with cement, and has a small light east and west.

The entrance hall is a large apartment, the floor laid with York quarries, having a broad stair case of three flights, leading up to the first floor. On the left of the hall is the drawing room, having a window opening on to the drive, and a large window down to the ground on the west, leading into the garden, and the floor is oak. The dining room on the right of the hall, has two windows towards the east. At the back is the study (now the dining room) having two windows north and east. From this room there is a broad passage, at the back of the drawing room, giving access to the garden on the west.

Upstairs there are some thirteen bed and dressing rooms.

The gardens on the west are very pleasant, and contain old oak, elm, lime, yew, walnut, mulberry, and other trees; and there is an extensive view from these gardens towards Northampton and Weston Favell.

The stables adjoin the house on the north, and are well built of local sand stone, the coach house behind these being of wood.

There is no record of the erection of this house, but it appears to be of the early nineteenth century.

This property was purchased on the 17 April, 1848, by Mr. Lewis Loyd, the father of Lord Overstone, from Thomas George and the Rev. John George. This explains the words written in pencil under Clarke's drawing "George of Bythorn."

Some time after this the Rev[d] Robert Boraman Woodward opened a School for Boarders at this house. He was a Co-Brother of St. John's Hospital, at Northampton; and in 1868 he was appointed Chaplain to the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum, now St. Andrew's Hospital; and he probably at that time gave up the School.

The Rev[d] John Sedgwick, D.D., who was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, was presented to the living of Great Houghton in 1862; and, about the year 1868, he took over the School in the Hall.

Dr. Sedgwick was the author of several learned works. He left Houghton in March, 1872 for Stoke-Climsland Rectory, Callington, Cornwall.

On the 15 April, 1879 Samuel Jones Baron Overstone conveyed the place to the Rev[d] William Wales, Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough. He died the 19 August, 1889, and was buried at Houghton.

The Trustees of Chancellor Wales conveyed the place to Lt. Colonel John Rawlins the 24 June, 1892. He also died on the 17 June, 1918, and was buried at Houghton.

The executors of Colonel Rawlins conveyed this house and land to Mr. John James Martin, to whom we are indebted for permission to make these notes.

The drawing by Clarke is of the north front of the Hall, with the stables on the right, and is taken from the road leading to Bedford. There is now no semi-circular bay on the east side of the house as shewn in the drawing, though there is a slight square projection in the same place which appears to be modern. The steps shewn as leading up to the house have also been removed.

ED.

238.—The Dryden Folio Shakespeare.

AN interesting book, that was intimately connected with Northamptonshire, was sold by auction in London, on July 8, 1913, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, to Mr. Sabin, for £1,950.

This book is the First Folio of Shakespeare's Works, published in 1623. On the fly leaf of this had been written the name, "Allan Puleston," who married Mary Dryden, a great-niece of the poet, John Dryden. This name was afterwards scratched out, and the name "John Dryden" written in its place. This

was not "Glorious John," the poet, but was probably John, the son of Edward Dryden and a brother of Allan Puleston's wife; and it is surmised that this volume came into the possession of John Dryden on the death, in 1762, of his brother-in-law, Allan Puleston.

In any case this Shakespeare had been in the book shelves at Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, for a very considerable time. The late Sir Henry Dryden showed this book to the writer, and always delighted to exhibit it to those interested in early editions of the works of our great poet.

"The Times," in the report of this sale states that:—

"The sale recalled the second of two 'bookish' stories in the late Mr. F. Locker-Lampson's 'My Confidences.' The first of these stories was told in 'The Times,' when Lord Howe's 'Shakespeareana' were sold *en bloc* a few years ago. Yesterday's story concerned the First Folio Shapespeare, 1623, the property of Sir A. Dryden, of Canons Ashby; it has the title in facsimile and a few other defects, but otherwise it is a clean, sound, and genuine copy. It is the copy which forms the subject of the chapter in 'My Confidences,' with the title, 'The Shapespeare Folio,' the then owner being referred to under the disguise of 'Mr. Zachary Dene.' Locker-Lampson relates how he took a long and unpleasant journey and made abortive attempts to secure the volume in order to make his own perfect; he offered for the one leaf, containing Ben Jonson's verses, £80 and an exact facsimile of that leaf."

ED.

239.—Antiquarian Tour through Northamptonshire.

THE Rev[d] John Mason Neale, M.A., was born 24 January, 1818. He won a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1836, and four years later he graduated B.A., from the same College, and became Tutor of Downing College, Cambridge. He was presented to the Wardenship of Sackville College, East Grinstead in 1846, and died 6 August 1866.

Neale was the author of many works on theological and ecclesiological subjects, and also wrote books for the young, and about one eighth of the "Hymns Ancient and Modern" are from his pen.

One of the most charming of his writings is a little volume entitled

Hierologus:
A Church Tour
through England and Wales.
By
The Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A.
Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead.

Which was published in two parts, about the year 1843.

As this book is somewhat scarce, and is not, we believe, often read at the present time, no apology is needed for laying before our readers extracts of those portions which relate to this County.

The *Dramatis Personæ* who undertake this pedestrian tour through England and Wales, are known as Catholicus and Palœophilus, and were subsequently joined by Eusebes, Practicus, and Theophila. As they journeyed they held discourse together, somewhat after the manner of Piscator Venator, and Auceps, in that immortal book, "The Complete Angler."

We first meet the two friends at Crowland or Croyland, in Lincolnshire, where they spent the day, where they were "favoured in their weather with bright sun and cool gale," and where they sat on a low wall, whilst Catholicus made a sketch of "all that remains of the once Mitred Abbey of our Lady and S. Guthlack," Palœophilus then said:—"I see you have finished your sketch, and an admirable one it is. Had we not better be proceeding? The sun is getting low over the Northamptonshire hills."* Catholicus replied:—"I am quite at your service. How dreary the moors to the east are looking! one cannot wonder at the legend of the foul spirits whom S. Guthlac expelled from the site of his new monastery. They might well love such a spot. And now, then, for Peterborough!"

* No doubt the hill beyond Burghley House, some twelve miles distant from Crowland. ED.

And so they packed up and trudged the eight or nine miles, through the dreary and sparsely populated fen country to Peterborough. At this City the Cathedral was duly visited, inspected and admired.

The Antiquaries then fared on, through Castor and Wansford to Thornhaugh, and as they journeyed they related their impressions of the magnificent building they had just left. It is somewhat curious that they should have passed through Castor, and yet had no eyes for the fine Norman tower of the Church of S. Kyneburgha.

Palæophilus.—And so you have not been disappointed in the Cathedral we have just left?

Catholicus.—Disappointed! I know not when I have had my mind more deeply impressed with a sense of the eternity of that Church for whose service it was reared. One may well imagine the words—"This shall be my rest for ever!"—said of such a building.

Pal.—I cannot imagine a more stupendous idea for a west front than those three lancet arches. Pity it is that the southern spire is not completed.

Cath.—There was perhaps, however, much truth in the late Dean's remark, that the builders knew perfectly well what they were about when they left it unfinished. And, therefore, in the restoration, he would not allow it to be touched.

Pal.—Whether the effect would not have been grander, had those lancets been equal in breadth, as they are in height, I am not prepared to say. And certainly the inserted perpendicular chapel, however beautiful in itself, is sadly detrimental to the effect as a whole.

Cath.—But some prop was wanted, and a more elegant one could hardly have been devised. Rickman does not seem to have known this.

Pal.—The inhabitants boast themselves on the finest west front in England; and I am inclined to think they are right.

* * * * *

Pal.—It strikes me that Tewkesbury is not altogether dissimilar from Peterborough. It has one lofty circular-headed arch; and, though the effect is much lost by a perpendicular insertion, the idea is very fine.

* * * * *

Pal.—The grand defect of Peterborough seems to me to be its flat roof, of whatever age we suppose it to be. The colours are gorgeous, and have stood admirably; but nothing can compensate for the disappointment—the blank—when the eye runs up a great height, and then is cut short. It is like beginning a tale in poetry, and ending it in prose. Give me a barn roof rather, so it had a good pitch.

Cath.—The circular east end, with its square perpendicular projection, in the shape of a Lady Chapel is very noble, though I do not on the whole prefer an apsidal form.

Pal.—Its chief defect is, that an east window of full size cannot properly be allowed in it. Yet this matters little in Norman buildings, because the windows are necessarily small, be the east end square or round.

Cath.—Circular apses are far superior, in my opinion, to those which are octagonal or hexagonal.

* * * * *

Passing through Wansford the view of Thornhaugh draws forth the following exclamation:—

Cath.—How prettily does Thornhaugh Church lie in its wooded valley! again we shall not be delayed long, judging by external appearance.

Pal.—I will arm myself with the key, and meet you by the Church-door . . . . Here it is, of pretty considerable size. The largest that ever fell in my way was at a place called Hoo, in Sussex, where, standing upright, I could all but touch the ground with it, a very perfect benatura with a very fine deep circular basin.

Cath.—And a very fair model for an early English font would that be. But what a very singular piscina! Early English with toothed work, and a rose on the apex.

Pal.—You see there are several traces of grievous maltreatment. The south aisle gone; the nave ceiled like a drawing-room; and that curious little bell,* with its legend, *Ad magnam Dei gloriam* lying useless in the belfrey.

Cath.—You must allow that the east end has been tolerably well restored. There is a cross at the east gable of the nave which I must take, and then I am at your service . . .

* * * * *

Catching sight of Stamford, on rising the hill, Catholicus exclaims:

But how nobly does that church stand! and, though it be into Lincolnshire, what a fine view is that before us! Look at the spires, how they seem crowding together in the blue distance! then the old trees of Walcot Park on our right, and the bold Anglo-Saxon tower of Barnack at our feet, form an agreeable contrast with the more distant scene.

Pal.—A singular old place this village appears, with its two ancient hostelries—the Millstone, and the Fox; those, by the way, are very tolerable perpendicular doors on our right. What barbaric splendour there is in that tower! It is the extraordinary grandeur of such as these which must have led so many antiquaries to doubt of the real age of churches as undoubtedly Saxon as this.

* Thomas North records that when the tenor bell "was sent to the founders in 1860 a small cracked Sanctus-bell (perhaps the one mentioned as existing in 1552) was sent with it to be recast into the new tenor." Doubtless the same bell here mentioned and of which the Rev. J. M. Neale preserves the inscription. ED.

Cath.—Not that there is any one proof which, by itself, is convincing as to Saxon workmanship; except, indeed, these vertical string-courses, reticulating, as it were the Church.

Pal.—And these are by no means indispensable to a Saxon date. Long and short work is anything but a sure guide: in Wales, Cumberland, and Cornwall, we have it in buildings of comparatively late date; and there is a venerable example of it in a Norman building, in the desecrated Church of S. Mary, Stourbridge. Again, there are Saxon Churches without it; as S. Botolph's, near Steyning in Sussex. The baluster window, though always early, is a yet more unsafe criterion; for it is possessed by abundance of Norman towers. Perhaps a safe mark is the peculiar size and loftiness of the tower, and the absence of any original staircase. Yet there are also Saxon towers not remarkable for their size—as S. Botolph's, which is really smaller; Lavendon, in Bedfordshire; and S. Mary Bishophill Junior, in York. The height of Saxon towers is strongly contrasted to the low massiness of Norman: look at S. Michael's in Oxford, S. Benedict's in Cambridge, Earl's Barton in this county, and Bosham in Sussex.

* * * * *

Cath.—It is deeply consoling, when one hears of fresh attacks made on the Church daily, and sees what a miserable reed is the State on which to rest; it is truly consoling to look at a temple like this, and reflect on the fearful storms which since its erection have beset CHRIST'S Church in this land, and that, as yet, THE GATES OF HELL have NOT PREVAILED AGAINST HER; how GOD, from time to time, has raised up valiant champions to fill her metropolitical throne; how S. Elphege shed his blood in her defence against Pagans; how S. Dunstan suffered bitterly in protecting her from the contagion of a wicked court; how S. Edmund and S. Anselm threw additional sanctity around her; how S. Thomas counted not his life dear unto himself, so he might preserve her unfettered by the secular arm; how Laud—when will our Church canonize him as S. William of Canterbury?—was

Photograph by *John Beasley.*

DOVE COTE, KISLINGBURY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 37.

her sheet-anchor in the worst storm she ever knew. What Churchman can look on that strong old tower, without thinking of all this, and more, much more?

Pal.—This is indeed a truly interesting edifice in all respects, The rich yet simple decorated east window and sedilia, the fine perpendicular parclose to the south transept, the elegant early English font and porch, shew that no age, *except the last*, was negligent in adorning the house of GOD.

Cath.—This tall niche in the south transept is excessively gorgeous. It seems to represent the Annunciation: the blessed Virgin kneeling at a prayer-stool, with her face towards the Temple, and rays from a Holy Trinity above entering into her heart. The legend appears to be MATER JHESU IN CONTEMPLACIONE SUA.

Pal.—Interesting as the Church is, we must be leaving it, if we mean to reach Stamford to-night. The sun is just in the horizon, and we have several miles yet.

Cath.—Let us be going then. The gloom is gathering pretty thickly in the Church.

* * * * *

(To be continued).

240.—DOVE COTE AT KISLINGBURY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE pleasant little village of Kislingbury lies close to and on the West side of the main road from Northampton to Daventry, and is four miles distant from the former Town.

In this village the Rectory stands to the North East of the Church Yard, and, though small, is a dignified house built of Harlestone sand stone. This was erected early in the Eighteenth Century, by the Rev$^{d.}$ John Perkins, who was instituted to this Living 21 April, 1709, and was buried here 31 August, 1728.*

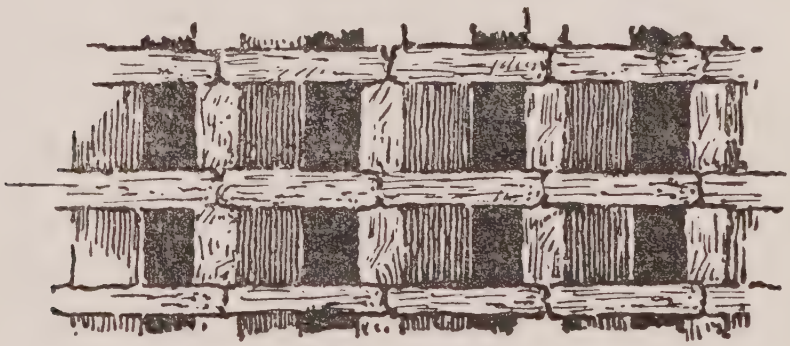
To the North East of this Rectory, there is a large rectangular building, adjoining the road, now used as stables, coach-house, and lofts This is also built of Harlestone sand stone, and measures outside 58 feet in length and 22 feet 6 inches in breadth, and the

* Baker's *Northamptonshire*, Vol. I., p 213,

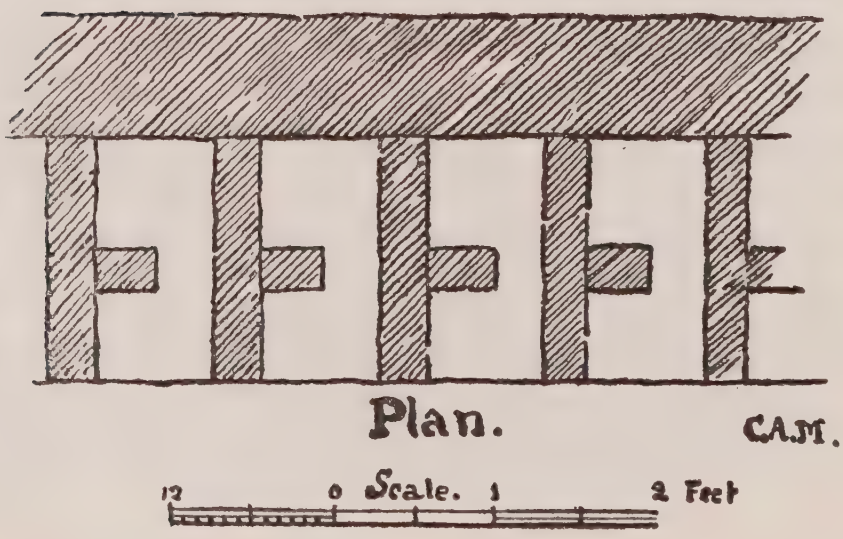
height to the eaves is about 24 feet. The roof is tiled, and has a high pitch. This building is probably somewhat later in date than the Rectory.

Inside this structure is divided into three parts, the divisions running up into the roof, and there is a floor over the stables and coach-house 8 feet 6 inches above the floor.

The upper portions of the Western and Central parts form the dove cote, there being about 454 nests in each part. These are of most unusual construction, and unlike any others known to the writer. The vertical portions are of brick or tile, each measuring 17 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 3 inches thick ; and these were evidently specially made for the purpose. The horizontal portions are of flat local stone $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches in thickness. There is no projecting ledge on which the pigeons could alight ; but the vertical bricks, which shelter the nests, are set back some 6 inches



Elevation.



to form resting places. The nests are left handed, the openings being immediately over each other, from the floor to the ridge. Between these compartments there is an opening through the wall measuring 4 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 10 inches.

There is a door into each compartment 7 feet 2 inches high and 3 feet in width, the sill of each being 10 feet above the ground. These doorways are of most unusual size for a dove cote, but no doubt the height from the ground was considered sufficient protection for the pigeons.

There is a large square wooden lantern in the centre of the roof, which opens into the middle compartment, and this has a ledge and opening round the lower part for the entrance of the pigeons, a high curved roof covered with lead, which is surmounted by a weather vane, but this vane is probably a later addition.

On the ground floor the Western and middle compartments are fitted as stables, and the Eastern as a coach-house, above which is a large room which has evidently at some time been used as a bedroom, as there is a great fire place in the corner, a good sized window at the end and another at the side of the room. The entrance into this room is through a door, with three steps in the thickness of the wall, the lowest being 7 feet 9 inches above the ground.

There are no signs of any nests ever having been constructed in the lower parts of the building, or in the room over the coach-house.

Mr. Arthur O. Cooke, the author of "A Book of Dove Cotes," writes of this building :—

"I have met with nothing quite like this; buildings fitted for pigeons on the upper floor only are of course not uncommon, but the apparent size and division into three compartments of your specimen make it remarkable. The Kislingbury nests too are interesting; a variant, and quite a good one, of the L-shape found at Garway and elsewhere. I wonder if making the vertical walls (nests) of brick or tile was with the notion that this material would be warmer; the floors needing to be of more substantial stone." ED.

241.—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Seventeenth Series.)

(Continued from page 17.)

THE monopoly of grinding the corn and malt of all their tenants was a privilege of the lords of manors, which they strictly enforced, as they farmed their mills and the rents were a considerable source of income. We have already met with instances of offenders against this law being fined for their transgression, but at times it was found necessary to appeal to a higher court than that of the lord of the manor.

The present writer furnished a precis of the following case to the author of the "History of Kettering," but for the benefit of those readers of the "Kettering Guardian," who may not have an opportunity of consulting that valuable work the case is here given in full.

"Hillary 9 Car, 1" (1634)

"John Sawyer Esq., Exhibits a Bill in ye Excheq'r against Wm. Abell, and sets forth,—That the Late King James (was) Seized of ye Mannor of Kettering &c of 3 Mills there, viz. a Watermill, a Windmill, and a Horsemill, unto which all ye Resyants, Ten'ts & Inhabitants w'thin ye s'd Man'r & Parish had time Immemorial used to Grind all their Corn, Grain, &c Mault whatsoever that they or any of them did Spend or any wise did use or Imploy in their Dwellings, houses or otherwise in ye s'd Town & Parish at ye s'd Mills or some of them & not otherwise. That ye s'd Late King by his Le's Patents dat' 19 May Ano 7' Did Grant the s'd 3 Mills to Edwd. Ferrers & Fran Philips & their heirs at ye yearly Fee-Farm Rent of £10 from whom by Meane Conveyances they came to ye Compl't, That the Def't & all other ye Ten'ts & Inhabitants of ye Town and Parish of Ketering time out of mind ought to Grind at ye S'd Mills in man'r as afores'd. And that ye Same Mills were sufficient to Grind ye Same at all times of ye year. And that ye s'd Usage and Custom was allow'd & Confirm'd in

Easter Term Ano-6 Car' by Decree of this Court, w'ch has been shewn to ye Def't—That ye s'd Det't Combining w'th Euseby Meadows to take away ye Profit of ye s'd Mills w'ch were at a great Expence to Support did not only withdraw their Custom from ye same, but one of Evill Will & Causeless displeasure procurred others to do the Same. And had of late built divers Malt Mills of his own in Kettering, where he did not only Grind all his own Mault, but that of others, & likewise their other Corn at other Mills to ye Prejudice of ye King, & ye Comp't, and the said Fee, farm Rent must decay-In consideration whereof &c—

Def't Smith, that he believes ye King was so seized, But saith that he did not know of ye s'd Prescription, believes ye s'd L'trs, Pts, and yet ye Same are Convey'd to ye Comp't,—That he was by Trade a Baker & holdeth his dwelling of ye Parsonage Mannor And hath Ground as much Corn as he has spent in his Family, or had Growing in ye Parish of Kettering & much more at ye Comp'ts Mills, So that he had no just Cause to Complain, But that he Uttereth great Quantities of Wheat and Grist Corn in Bread in ye Country, which he hath Bought and Ground in ye Country.—That ye Def't doth weekly Spend 4 Quarter of Wheat Rye and Barlie w'ch ye Comp't could not hardly Grind at his own Mills to serve his Trade, in Case he should Grind no more nor for any other person, much less to supply all ye Tent's and Inhabitants of Kettering. That ye Town of Kett' is a Populus P'rsh & ye Comp'ts Mills not sufficient to Grind all their Corn, and that ye Def't must have Great quantities Ground without Staye to Supply his Customers w'ch ye Comp'ts Mills cannot perform.—And ye Def't hath hitherto Ground will be willing to Grind so much Grayne at ye Comp'ts Mills as Conveniently he could, and more than he ought to be tyed to, but through the necessity of his Trade he had been and shou'd be Inforced to get Grinding when soonest he could. And that as Kettering Markets could not conveniently furnish him w'th Corn for his Trade he was obliged to buy Elsewhere, w'ich if he shou'd bring to ye Comp'ts Mills he could not bear the Charge, and therefore often

Bought it ready Ground, wherein he did Comp't no rong. And therefore hopes the Court will set him at Liberty, Denyes that he knows ye Contents of ye s'd Decree, but hopes it extends not to Bakers, &c, That when he Marry'd he found at ye house One pair of Maulte Quernes where ye Owner used to Grind their own Mault & that he continued ye Same, and that about ye time of ye Decree, the Comp't gave his consent to ye Def't to Continue them wishing him to carry a sack of Mault to his Mill as an Acknowldgm't, but hath not suffered any others to Grind at his Quernes, and was ready to demolish ye same if ye Comp't would not allow it. That he had been ill used & Delay'd, and as for his Trading he shou'd not be Tyed to the s'd Mills &c.

To which ye Comp't Reply'd, and being at Issue Witnesses were examined on both sides, & Depositions published. And ye cause appointed for hearing.

And upon hearing thereof and Reading the Depositions It appear'd to the Court That ye Owners and Farmers of ye s'd Mills have had the Custom & Grinding of ye Corn Grayne & Maulte of all ye Inhabitants of Kettering as well Bakers and others, which Custom was confirm'd by the former Decree. And that the Corn Grain & Mault bought or to be bought by or for the Bakers and Inhabitants of Kettering and by or for every or any of them as well at other Markets out of the p'ish of Kettering, and not without fraud Ground at any other Mill before the same shall come or be brought unto or within the s'd precinct Mannor or p'ish of Kettering as also the Corn Grain & Mault bought by them or any of them at or within the Market Manor or p'sh of Kettering or coming or growing out of or in the fields of Kettering aforesaid ought to be brought and ground at the Complainant's Mills And that the Complainants Mills are sufficient to Grind all the Corn, Grain and Mault that the Bakers and other Inhabitants of Kettering aforesaid spend or employ in any of their houses or otherwise. And that the number of Bakers there are now fewer than formerly they were & that the customers have been & are well used. And that the best part of the Custom consists in & by

the multure of the Grain of Bakers, Victualers & Mealmen for such their Grain as aforesaid. And that the defendant hath withdrawn his suit from the s'd Complainant's Mills & encouraged others to do the like to the prejudice of the Complainant. It is therefore this day order'd & decreed by the Court that the s'd Defendant shall from time to time & at all times hereafter grinde all his Corn Grain and Mault that is or shall be spent in his house at Kettering aforesaid or otherwise at the Complainants s'd Mills or some one of them, & not elsewhere other than such as shall be bought & without fraud Ground out of the Limits of Kettering before the same shall come or be within the s'd Mannor or parish of Kettering or the limits thereof, and that the s'd defendant shall forthwith suppress and Demolish his s'd Querns and every of them & shall not from henceforth Grind or cause to be Ground any Corn Grain or Mault of his own or any other person or persons in the same or any of them. And that no Loader or Loaders shall come into the s'd town of Kettering to carry away or bring any Corn or Grain or Mault from any of the Inhabitants of or in Kettering or the limits thereof to Grind the same at any other Mill or Mills. And if the defendant Abell shall buy any Corn or Grain at any other Market not being within the limits of Kettering & for his convenience grinde the same at any other Mill or Mills before the same shall come or be within Kettering aforesaid or the limits thereof yet the same shall not be done by Coven-Male Engine Fraud or deceit to defeat or defraud the Complainant of the Antient Custom of the Complainant's s'd Mills. Provided always that the s'd defendant shall carry or send his Corn Grain & Mault to be Ground at the Complainant's s'd Mills or any of them without fraud or covine, And the same cannot or shall not be ground there within four and twenty hours after the bringing thereof thither & acquainting the Miller therewith & leaving the same with him then it shall be lawful for the s'd Defendant for that time only to take and carry away such Corn Grain & Mault so brought & remaining there unground by all such time as aforesaid & to grinde the same at any other Mill where he shall think fit. And the Court declares and orders that it neither is

nor shall be lawful for any Inhabitant of Kettering hereafter to keep, erect or use any Quern or Querns in Kettering aforesaid for the grinding of his own or any others Corn Grain or Mault in the said town or parish of Kettering or within the precincts thereof but that all such Querns now erected and in being or hereafter to be erected shall be utterly demolished."

The foregoing furnishes an example of the tenacity with which the lord of a Manor clung to the privileges attached to his mills.

The free importation of foreign flour, and the general adoption of Steam as a more reliable motive power than water or wind, have led to the destruction of many historically interesting wind and water mills, and the consequent detriment of the landscape. Some of our most eminent artists have illustrated the charm which a mill gives to English scenery.

The present writer can enumerate at least a score of wind and and water mills which have, during the last sixty years, disappeared within a radius of ten miles around Kettering.—

"The Kettering Guardian," May 10, 1901.

Eighteenth Series.

Sir Edward Watson, who had, during a long period filled the office of Steward of the Royal Manor of Kettering, died in 1616. As stated before, he had for some years been assisted in his business affairs by his son Sir Lewis, who, owing to his father's declining health, had during the last few years been the actual steward, and he continued to exercise the duties of that office during the remainder of the reign of James I. On the accession of Charles I. he received the official appointment to the stewardship, which will be found below.

As Sir Lewis filled the office throughout the troublous period of the struggle between the King and his Parliament, in which Kettering figured rather prominently, some notice of his life may be acceptable.

A full account of his checkered career is given in "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons" and that account has been followed, almost verbatim (with a due acknowledgment of its source) by the writer of the life of Sir Lewis in the Dictionary of National Biography ; and is therefore fairly accessible. Nevertheless, as neither of these works may be within reach of some of my readers, the chief events in his life are here recorded.

In 1609 he married, for his first wife, Catherine Bertie, daughter of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. She died in child-bed the following year, and Sir Lewis' mother died two years afterwards while he was abroad to recruit his health. His father, having by a deed, dated 24th January, 1613, given absolutely to his son Sir Lewis all his estates, died three years after on the 4th March, 1616.

Two years after his father had made over to him all his estates Sir Lewis purchased of king James, Rockingham Castle and all the royal demesne lands attached thereto.

This hunting King had twice visited Sir Edward Watson, at Rockingham, and now, on the 29th July, 1619 he visited his son Sir Lewis, and knighted his host's brother, Edward of Stoke Park.

King James' passion for hunting brought him often through Kettering on his way to Rockingham Forest, and the following letter, descriptive of one of those hunting excursions, is worthy of insertion here as it furnishes an amusing picture of that monarch when "on pleasure bent ;" and also introduces to us some members of a family to which we are indebted for much of the sylvan beauty of our neighbourhood.

The letter is from Edward, first Baron Montagu of Boughton (who founded and endowed the handsome Hospital at Weekley) to his brother James, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

"1616, August 10, Boughton.—Because I could not look for your presence and my Zouche's at the baptizing of my boy, I thought not good to defer it so long as the 11th August, but on St. James his day (25 July) I performed it, having for you Sir

Lewis Wattson, for my Lord Zouch Sir Will, Tate, and for my mother my wife's mother; and I chose that day rather than the Sabbath, because of the great company that came in; for I was so much beholding to all the knights, gentlemen, and other of my friends in sending and joying with me in this great blessing, that I could not but in thankfulness invite them, and I had most of their company.

If that work had not been done, I could not so quietly have attended the King, who passed through Weekeley (but came not hither) to Geddington Woods on Monday, the 29th July, and killed there quickly a very fat Buck; which, when it was dead his Majesty called for me, and bade me send it to my mother, and tell her it was a buck of his killing and my keeping, and that would please her well.

From thence he went to Farming Woods, where he had royal sport. When he was at Morehay, I had above half an hour's speech with him, hand to hand, wherein he entered into discourse of my mother, and all us brethren too long to write of. He lamented the loss of my brother Walter; and amongst other talk he told (me) that (he) wondered at what you had told him of my mother's working, being stone blind. At the end of his talk, I told his Majesty I must needs tell him of one great blessing God had given me of late in sending me a son. He was glad at it, and prayed heartily for him. I told his Majesty that I had committed the bringing of him up to you, that he might be hereafter the fitter for his service; whereupon he hugged me to him and gave me two or three taps of the head, with great jocundness; and so we parted that night.

On Saturday when I took my leave of his Majesty, having gotten a fine handkerchief of my mother's hemming, I told his Majesty that I had brought him the wonder to see; and he presently called for it, and showed it to all the Lords, and told them of another wonder I had told him of, that one nurse with

one milk did suckle six of us. He gave me the handkerchief again, I besought his Majesty that he would keep it. He sware by God that he would, and so took it, and I took my leave of him.

Next to the King, I applied myself to the great favourite the Master of Horse (George Viscount Villiers) from whom I received so many favours that I bestowed a fine horse on him, which he took very kindly, and I think him very well bestowed. And thus have I troubled you with the passages here."—(Historial Manuscript Commission, Report on the Duke of Buccleuch's M.S.S. at Montagu House, Vol. I.)

The son whose baptism attracted so large a concourse of the gentlemen of the County to Boughton on the 25th July, 1616, was Edward, the first child which Lord Montagu's second wife, Elizabeth Cotton bore him.

The blind mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Harrington, of Exton in Rutland. She survived her husband seventeen years, making her home in the old Manor House, at Hemmington, in which village she was remembered for years as the "blind Lady Montagu." The tradition of her wonderful performances with her needle has scarcely yet died out. Her effigie may be seen in Weekley Church, by the side of that of her husband, upon the tomb surmounted by a canopy. At the time when James accepted, as a souvenir, the handkerchief of her hemming she had been a widow fifteen years.

Sir Edward Montagu, the writer of the foregoing letter, retained the favour of King James to the end of his reign, and that King distinguished him in 1621 by creating him Baron Montagu of Boughton. He was noted for his piety and integrity, and, adhering to the cause of King Charles I., he was, at the commencement of the civil troubles, in the eightieth year of his age, imprisoned in the Savoy by the Parliamentary Party, where he died two years afterwards (in 1644), and was buried in Weekley Church, where there is a tablet to the memory of himself and his three wives.

This letter furnishes a lifelike picture of James, and reads almost like an extract from Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel."

Next week we shall place before the reader a copy of the official document appointing Sir Lewis Watson steward of the Royal manor of Kettering, and of such other writings as may tend to throw light upon the changes in that Manor prior to the outbreak of the Civil War.—"The Kettering Guardian," May 17, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise, and of the Editor of "The Kettering Guardian."

242.—Northamptonshire Manorial Courts.

The undersigned would be glad to have particulars of any Courts Baron, Courts Leet, or Customary Courts, still held in the, County of Northampton : with the name of the Town or Village the Lord of the Manor, and the Steward of such court.

Particulars of any Collections of Court Rolls of extinct Courts would also be very valuable.

Joan Wake,

The Manor House,

Weston Turville,

Aylesbury.

From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

RUSHDEN HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face Page 49.

243.—Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire.

RUSHDEN Hall is situated almost in the centre of the Town, near the Church, and to the west of the main road leading to London.

Passing through the entrance gates, with a Lodge on the right hand side, the carriage drive proceeds through plantations, and sweeps up to the main entrance, on the south side of the House. On the east side is a terrace, approached from the drive by a flight of broad stone steps.

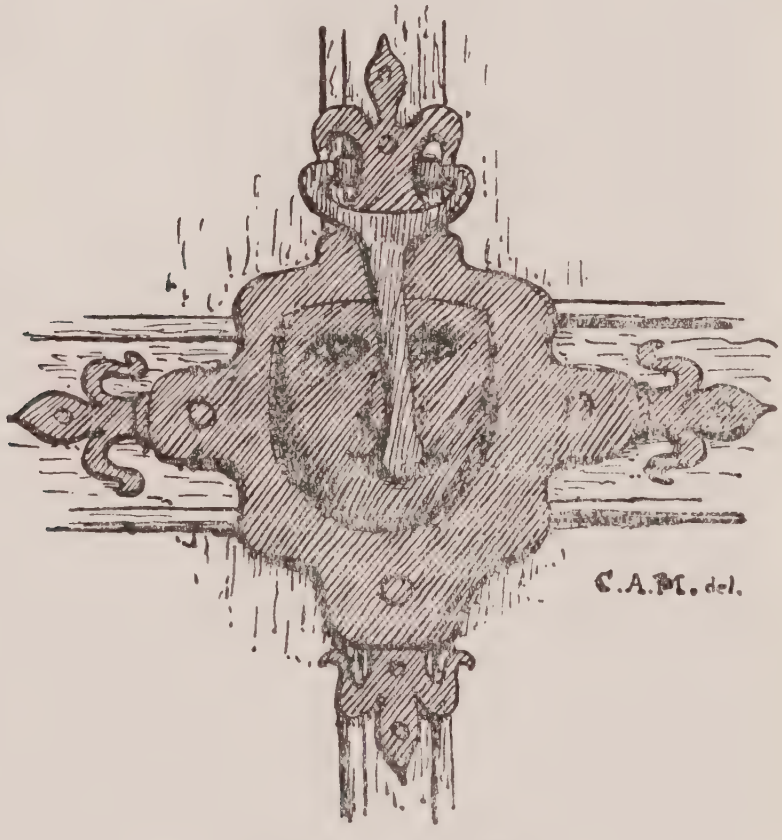
The hall is built entirely of local lime stone, which is almost white; and the roof is of small red tiles. It is of various dates, the greater portion being, no doubt, of the Sixteenth Century.

On the south side are two projecting bays, with gables, surmounted by pinnacles, having windows, with mullioned and transomed lights. Almost in the centre is the square projecting porch, with room over, and it is castellated at the top.

The east front consists of a flat portion, with a projecting wing on each side. Almost in the centre there is a semi circular bay, with eight mullioned lights, all leaded; a similar window appearing above. It is surmounted by battlements, ornamented by seven stone globes, which are secured by spikes passing through and projecting above them. On the right of this is a four centred door way, with good mouldings, having two stops. The door is of oak, very massive, and is probably original, though it has been refaced on the outside, and it is studded with large iron nails. The great wrought iron knocker is of very quaint design, being that of a man's face, the hammer striking a stud on his lips.

The projecting wings are each terminated by a large semi-circular bay, having a window of eight leaded lights, above these is a string course, which is higher on the main building than round the windows. Above this are similar lights, over which there is another string course, which is higher over the windows

than over the main building. These bays are surmounted by battlements, ornamented with stone balls in the same fashion as the central bay, previously described. The bay on the right appears to be somewhat earlier in date than that on the left, the upper lights of which have been closed. The gables above are curved.



Knocker on Side Door.

The north front has a projecting square bay, with a two-light window; beyond this are four windows of various sizes and shapes, also a small dormer window in the roof. In the centre of the ridge is a short octagonal chimney, known as John of Gaunt's chimney; and this may have formed part of the original house said to have been erected by that Worthy in the Fourteenth Century. It is built of iron stone; and, towards the end of the last century, portions had begun to fall. It was therefore necessary to remove the upper part of the structure, the stones of which crumbled on being touched. The lower portion of the

chimney was however so solid, for the height of a foot and a half, that it only remained to carry the new work up to its original height. This was done in 1898, and the chimney, with its embattled head, is a facsimile of that on the original building.

On the west front most of the windows have stone mullions and transoms, and leaded lights, they are however rather irregular.

Inside there was formerly a great hall, which occupied the whole width of the building, but this unfortunately was divided, and by this means lost its character.

On entering the house, through the porch, the inner door opens into the Hall. The walls of this are completely covered with black oak linen-fold panelling. The chimney piece has a four centred well moulded arch, over which is a carving in high relief representing the legend of S.S. Joachim and Anna, the group of figures being covered by a lofty canopy. The fire back was found amongst the ruins of that portion of Higham Ferrers Castle, which was the last to fall to decay. After having been buried in the rubbish for upwards of 50 years, this fire back was discovered in clearing a stack yard, which was on part of the site of the Castle, and was sold as old iron to a Blacksmith in Higham Ferrers, from whom it was bought, and placed in this hall. It bears the initials E.R. and the arms of Edward VI. Turning to the right on entering the hall is the oak stair case, also panelled with the linen pattern.

Passing this a door leads into the Drawing Room, which is a light and pleasant apartment, having a large window opening towards the carriage drive, and bay window opposite to the door. The mantelpiece is of black oak, with the figures of the Virgin and Child on the right, S. John on the left, and the Return of the Prodigal Son in the centre.

The door on the left of the fire place in the Hall, opens into the Morning Room and this again into a large Conservatory.

The door in the Hall, opposite to the entrance door, opens into a Passage which leads to the North Hall, and a door on the right

gives access to the Dining Room. This is lighted by the central bay window previously mentioned.

Another door out of the Dining Room opens into the North Hall, which runs transversely to the east front of the House, and on the walls of which are some interesting tapestries.

At the east end of this Hall is the entrance on to the Terrace mentioned before, and at the other end a large high window. The Hall contains a staircase, and at the height of the second story it is covered by three bays of vaulting, resting on brackets in the wall. On the north side of the Hall there are two four-centred doorways, having the outsides towards the Hall, thus showing that they were in their present position before the North Hall was erected. The right hand doorway opens into the Smoking Room, the other is not now used.

The Smoking Room is entirely covered with black oak panelling, and is very low, the cross beam, and rafters are also of black oak. The room is lighted by the bay window at the north end of the east front, and this appears to be the oldest part of the House.

There is a small court in the centre of the building.

In the House is the Queen's chair. This was purchased at a sale of furniture, in a Farm House at Fotheringhay, which had been in the same family for a great number of years. It was the belief in that family that the chair had come from the Castle, when that building was demolished, and the legend was that Mary Queen of Scots had used it during her imprisonment. This belief made the seat an almost sacred object for generations, and it was never used except by the head of the family upon great occasions, such as Christmastide, marriages christenings, or the like.

Passing out of doors again we find that the stables and out-buildings are on the north side of the House, and beyond them the kitchen garden. The original wall round this garden is in

RUSHDEN HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

To face Page 53.

great part still remaining. It is some 8 feet high and 2 feet thick, and is built entirely without mortar, of very small stones, ranging from 3 to 9 inches in length, and from 1½ to 3 inches in thickness, which are beautifully coursed, and the top is covered with masses of lovely little stone crop. According to John Cole, "the engagement entered into with the builder, was, that it should be erected without lime or soft mixture of any kind, and that the stones should be made so nicely to fit, as that, if even a bee could creep in between the interstices, the contract should be void."

From the Terrace on the east side of the House there is a charming view of the Tower and Spire of Rushden Church, over the tops of the trees standing on a lower level.

In the grounds round the House are magnificent specimens of trees of all varieties—oak, elm, walnut, beech, fir, yew, and pine.

John Cole mentions the wall round the house shown in Clarke's view, and he also speaks of highly enriched iron gates, which however have disappeared. He also mentions the "full sounding bell hung at the top of the house," which is still in its original position and is regularly rung at certain hours.

The engraving of the Hall drawn by J. Storer, for "The Beauties of England and Wales," dated October 1, 1811, is inaccurate inasmuch as it does not show the central semi-circular bay on the east front or the gables on the south side.

Clarke's drawing follows this most exactly, even to the two men and the dog. This leads one to suspect that Clarke never saw the Hall at all, but simply copied this engraving; for, though inartistic, his drawings are generally very careful sketches.

In the Public Library, at Northampton, is a replica of this painting, the only difference being that the men and dog are omitted.

The drawing by T. J. Ricanti, belonging to Mr. A. H. Sartoris, a reproduction of which we are able to give, is however a very accurate and beautiful representation of the Hall.

Norden, in his "Travayle in the year MDCX," mentions this house after speaking of Irchester, and the Duchy of Lancaster, and he continues :—

"In a Myle thearof is *ruſheen*, parcell alſo of the ſaide Duchye, whearin theare hath bine a very auntient Houſe of the Duke of *Lancaſters*, but greatly decayed, whearin yet dwelleth one Mr. *Pemberton* a Gentleman intereſted thearin by her Majeſtie."*

Bridges' quotes this paragraph, and adds "The family of *Pemberton* had conſiderable poſſeſſions, and were ſeated here for ſeveral generations."†

Cole also quotes Norden and states that, "The renowned John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, is said to have erected the house referred to by Norden, which was under a grant from the King to this famed personage, with various rights and sole privileges, appertaining to the Duke of Lancaster's high station ; and upon its site, the present mansion of Elizabethan architecture has been erected. The Pemberton family afterwards became possessed of the house, land, and attainments ; to which family succeeded that of Ekins ; it then came into the hands of Lord George Germaine, and subsequently into the family of Fletcher ; and in 1820, Thomas Fletcher, Esq., sold it to Thomas Williams, Esq., whose residence is near Dorchester."‡

In 1849 the house belonged to Mr. F. V. Sartoris, and it afterwards passed to Mr. Herbert Sartoris, whose son Mr. Arthur Hugh Sartoris is the present resident, and to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to publish these notes, and for copy of the print by Picarth.

ED.

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* Delineation of Northamptonshire, by John Norden 1720, p. 46.

† Bridges' Northamptonshire, Vol. II., p. 191.

‡ The History and Antiquities of Higham Ferrers, by John Cole, 1838, p. 201.

244.—Antiquarian Tour through Northamptonshire.

(Concluded from page 37).

AFTER staying at Stamford, and visiting Wing and Bisbrook, in Rutland, our travellers passed on through Lyddington, Rockingham, and Oakley to the Royal village of Geddington, after "a long walk over the Rutlandshire *Brans*."* At this place they stayed the night, at the village Inn, and the conversation is resumed next day in Geddington Church.

Cath.—We may settle ourselves in this church for a long morning's drawing; one does not often find one more interesting.

Pal.—I will employ myself with the east end, its fine window, and curious altar-steps.

Cath.—And I shall find plenty to do in this recumbent effigy of a priest, probably the pious founder.

Pal.—How soothing and elevating an employment is sketching in a large church! perhaps more so—no reflection upon you Catholicus—when alone than in company. I have sometimes spent an hour or two so, late in the afternoon, when the sun was streaming in at the western windows, and all was as still as death; till I could hardly believe that the effigy I was copying, its cold alabaster face lit up by the yellow rays, was not a sleeping figure, and have almost expected it to awaken, if I disturbed the silence too rudely.

Cath.—The heavenly repose with which the face is imbued seems to me something above the reach of art. You cannot give rules for it—our most eminent sculptors have quite lost it; we admire it in these ancient monuments, but we can never reach it ourselves.

Pal.—It is far more remarkably the case in female faces than in male, though sometimes there is inexpressible sweetness and dignity in a priest's countenanee.

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* The word Bran does not appear in "Rutland Words," by the Revd. C. Wordsworth or "The English Dialect Dictionary."

ED.

* * * * *

Pal.—It would be very interesting, too, to trace the gradual development of the high tomb from the low monument like that which you are sketching, through its various gradations, to panelled sides, niched sides with figures, then a light canopy thrown over this, the canopy developing more and more, till at last it swells into a perfect chapel, and surrounds the altar-tomb within it.

* * * * *

Pal.—This village is one well deserving of a visit in all respects. Its beautiful Eleanor Cross, for a simpler design than such as Waltham, is unequalled. And how pleasant it was this morning to be awaked at four by the curfew, and to hear it strike up as we saw the villagers grouping round the cross last night! And this church is highly curious. Besides the arabesque rood screen, a singular imitation of the east window, that early pue of 1602,* and that painted sepulchre of Queen Elizabeth (a token of respect to the queen, which many churches seem to have vied with each other in erecting to her), the altar-steps I have been sketching contain an inscription, which, though much transposed by rude and awkward hands, I think we may read thus: "Hic jacet Willelmus Glover de Geddington, capelanus (chantry priest, I presume, in the south chapel, and very probably he whose monument you have been sketching), qui fecit scabræ "‡ (I cannot understand this, unless it refers to the walls, which may be built of rubble; and yet one would think it must bear some reference to this fine Reredos): the rest is unfortunately lost, except the date, 1350†. There is too, I see, a curious arabesque poor-box by the door. Well! shall we bend our steps towards Brixworth and Northampton?

* This pue has been worked up into a wardrobe for the surplices, and now stands in the vestry.

ED.

‡ The full inscription and translation of the same appear in "The History and Antiquities of Geddington, Northamptonshire," by Christopher A. Markham, 1899.

ED.

† The correct date is 1369.

ED.

Cath.—Willingly. What a romantic place is this village! I who, you know, am something of a worshipper of the Muses, was so struck by it last night, that, in our old Elizabethan room at the Duke's Arms,* I was seized with a sudden fit of inspiration.

Pal.—Truly, I thought you were somewhat abstracted when we had finished our church-notes for the day. And now, that we are in the pleasant green fields, pray let me hear its consequences.

Cath.—Well then:

In sooth, a scene of England's olden time!
The summer show'r hath pass'd, but all the air
Is fragrant with its incense; and the clouds,
That spread their white sails to the western wind—
Rich merchant-ships of Heav'n, are freighted full
With ruby, borrowed of the setting sun.
All nature teems with life: the drops that hang
Cradled upon the green leaves, wake the choir
That haunt the leafy chapels of the lime,
Or the elm-avenue's tall Gothick nave.
These chant their vesper hymn. Nor man not feels
The holiness and calmness of the hour.
Around the Cross, whose sides are decked with wreaths
Of that eternal foliage, which, once hewn
From the grey quarry, nor awakes in spring,
Nor fades when days grow short, and cold winds blow,
The parting sunbeams linger: and above
They shed a cold and melancholy light
On the sweet image of the sainted Queen.
Four bow-shots hence, there stands a cot, than which
Lovelier ne'er dawn'd upon the fever'd couch
Of him, who, pent in city walls, calls up,
To wile away the long and tedious night,
The images of peace, and scenes of youth,

* This was probably the "White Hart," the crest of the Duke of Buccleugh being a stag trippant.

ED.

So long departed, yet so unforgot.
On a green knoll it stands: its greystone walls
Are girdled in with many a forest tree;
Round swelling chestnuts, incense-breathing limes,
And one dark copper beech, through which the thatch,
Brown with the storms of forty winters peeps.
And o'er it, from the thick old chimney-stack,
Carv'd fretwise o'er with many a quaint device,
Eddies the blue-wreath'd smoke. It is a spot
Fit for a scene in Faery-land: the porch
So thick-festooned with woodbine trellisings,
And jasmine star-like flower, that glimmers bright
As winter constellations: then at eve
The green and golden hue that gleams athwart
The topmost branches, and the soft grass, decked
With pendent harebells, and the sweet bird's notes,
Are meet for thy gay palace, Fairy Mab!

There: now let us make the best of our way, favoured by these delightful meadows, to our destination!

Our antiquaries pursued their way to Northampton, where they visited the principal churches, which were then in a deplorable condition, and their impressions are recorded. Although mention is made of Brixworth being visited, the travellers do not say what they thought of that place.

The following conversation took place between Catholicus and Palœophilus, as they walked towards Weedon Station, on the London and Birmingham Railway, then the nearest station to Northampton.

Cath.—I must confess, that great as would be the attractions of the churches we have just left behind us at Northampton, were they in a descent state of repair, I can take but little pleasure in looking at them in their present condition. As to S. Sepulchre's, it is a disgrace to the town, though the intrinsic beauty and size of the piers would make it as interesting as any of the round churches, if properly restored. It presents a singular appearance

with its buttressed tower and lofty spire, and has a very different contour from what one expects when one hears of a round church. S. Giles, too has not received the attention it merits; the small central belfry-arches, of early English date, are most remarkable. S. Peter's is a perfect mine of Norman enrichment, and reflects the greatest credit on the lady,* who, with her own hands, has extricated the capitals from the sheet of white-wash in which, as Archdeacon Hare speaks, they had been made to do penance.

Pal.—The most curious part about that church is the extraordinary occurrence which took place there not many years back, and which is still remembered by many. It was during the afternoon service, one Sunday, that so horrible and unearthly a noise was heard below the church, that no one would stay in it. Every possible investigation was made in the vaults, and round the building, but no cause was ever assigned for the occurrence. I remember that after being informed of this circumstance (I was on a church-tour at the time), I pursued my way, late in a spring afternoon, to Wellingborough. When I reached Wilby, a little village half way, it was quite dark; but, hearing the curfew rung, I walked up to the church, which stands on an elevation at a little distance from the village. The clerk was in the belfrey, and I requested him to go and bring a lantern, that I might have an idea of the church. He accordingly went, and left me standing at the tower-door: sometimes trying to make out the forms of piers and arch in it; sometimes looking out into the still, and clear, and starlight night, and occasionally thinking of the strange tale I had just been listening to. While thus engaged, I heard, apparently proceeding from half-way up the tower in the air, a very distinct groan; and while endeavouring to persuade myself that it was a mere delusion, and that, if safe from such supernatural visitations anywhere, it should be in a church, I heard it repeated. I waited in

* This Lady was Miss Ann Elizabeth Baker, who lived with her brother George Baker, the Northamptonshire Historian, in the Hesilrige Mansion, in Marefair, and who wrote the "Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases." Miss Baker spent a very considerable time in removing these layers of white-wash, using for the purpose bone instruments, to avoid injuring the carving.

ED.

some degree of alarm till the return of the clerk with a light revealed the cause of my terror,—the grinding of the bell-rope, which he had left in motion against the hole by which it passes the belfry-floor!

* * * *

After leaving Flore our travellers catch sight of the Railway, as the line emerges from the tunnel under the Watling Street, and passes by Weedon Church towards the station. This starts their minds off in different direction, and brings them back to the present world.

Pal.—There, if I mistake not, is the valley through which our future friend, the railway, runs. Yes! and there you may catch the shining rails themselves running along their gravelly bed.

Cath.—How lamentably unromantic is everything and everyone becoming! We must throw in our lot with others and submit to be whirled on with the rest of the world. What a completely nineteenth-century look have these stations! Our forefathers would no more have thought of running up these lath-and-plaster things, than they would of going to sea in a sieve. But see to what the love of money—nay, worse than that—the grasping after an immediate return—can lead! Now, if you go and arrange matters so that we may be carried "by or upon this railway," as the placards express it, I will take care of all our worldly wealth, as contained in these two knapsacks . . . .

Pal.—So far, so good. Here are our passports. What a miserable thing is the walking up and down the platform, while waiting! Be your business what, or of what kind it may, you do not see a face that by any chance seems capable of sympathising with you, any more than if it were made of wood: but we, in our pursuit, should be looked on by clerk and porters as downright madmen. Imagine the reception your information would receive, were you to acquaint one of them with the fact, that Weedon had far deeper interest in your eyes, from being the burying-place of a saint—obscure though her name be—than as that for which

it is now so well known to all innkeepers and travelling agents fifty miles round!

Cath.—Here comes the train. It is a lively sight too, I confess, to see the officials start into life, like automata when the strings are pulled; to hear the roaring of the train, the rattling of the piston, the horrible screech of the whistle; to see the coolness with which the engine-drivers loll over the rails of their little domain; and the ease with which the huge thing rolls up and stops—in with you!—at the will of its masters.

Pal.—And now we are off.

So our friends proceed in the despised but useful train by "Glorious Coventry" to York.

The remaining references to Northamptonshire are fragmentary, and are only called forth by associations with other objects seen by these antiquaries during their further journey through England and Wales, which are mentioned in the charming little volume from which we quote.

In speaking of inscriptions on brasses in churches, Palœophilus remarks that:

"There is something very beautiful, though a little singular, in the representation of angels carrying the soul of the departed into Abraham's bosom, as in the famous North Mimms Priest."

Catholicus replies:

"And it is beautifully expressed in the legend of Leonard Seymour, in Higham Ferrers:

Suscipiat te Christus, Qui vocavit te;
Et in sinu Abrahæ
Angeli deducant te."*

Catholicus remarks that "a ruined church is sad enough: but a church cut up into different floors, and used as a warehouse, has something even more shocking in its appearance.

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* This inscription reads in the original, "Suscipiat me Xristus qui uocauit me In sinu abrahe Angeli deducant me."

ED.

Palœophilus replies:

"What say you then to such a spectacle as that presented at Higham Ferrers, where the church and two fine chapels stand in the same churchyard? One of them—a very fine perpendicular building, founded by Abp. Chichele—is used as a school-room; the other is leased out into cottages, of which there is a kind of street inside the walls of the nave."*

So our antiquaries come to York where they were shocked at the irreverence shown during the afternoon service at the Minster. After this at sunset they proceeded "to strike off from the Boroughbridge road," for the Battle Field of Marston Moor. Palœophilus says that, "At that group of trees,—the successors, I presume, of those then standing,—must the royal cannon have been placed, and the reserve stationed; and look, where these clods have been lately stirred, is a bullet, white with earth-damp, and somewhat bruised, which will serve as a relic of the place." Catholicus replies: "Little as there is, in the common sense of the word, to be seen or learnt here, one can never regret the visit to such a spot. And so many thoughts rush into the mind on visiting any battle-field, that such a pilgrimage seems almost an era in ones life."

Whereupon Palœophilus observes that "Very few of the scenes of our most famous battles are worthy of the events decided on them. Look at this: an undulating but uninteresting country; a straight road, skirted occasionally with melancholy pine-groves, 'with their soft and soul-like sound;' fields, with low green hedges; and one group of chestnuts and beeches;—these are its principal features. *Naseby* presents nothing but a long cheerless ridge of downs." And he also mentions the battle-fields of Sedgemore and other places.

Speaking of tombs Catholicus says that "High-tombs in the open-air, though occurring sometimes, as at Corby, in Northamp-

* It is only fair to say that these buildings are now in excellent condition, and beautifully kept.

ED.

tonshire, and at East Harptree, and Kingston Seymour, Somersetshire, are very rare; the panelling and effigies would not well bear exposure to our damp atmosphere."*

Palœophilus replies that "One sees the decline of Christian art in mouments sooner than in anything else. The fretwork of the canopy becomes meaningless; the tracery at the sides very elaborate, but very poor; the figures become stiff; till at length, for the semi-Gothic canopy of Edward VI. and Mary, you have the Corinthian pillars and entablature of Q. Elizabeth's time. Still, however, the hands are, for the most part, clasped. Painting was practised to a great extent; and finer examples are nowhere to be seen than those of the Burleighs which we visited at Stamford Baron, and which, by the gorgeous way in which the gilding and painting are kept up, reflect the greatest credit on the Marquis of Exeter."

Palœophilus also instances the tomb of the year,

"1637.—In Old, Northamptonshire, is a high-tomb to Grace Gannet; it stands in the Churchyard." †

Catholicus then tells his comrade that as he "always pays attention to such kind of monuments." he should give "a series of some remarkable ones down to the Restoration—"

So Palœophilus at once commences to enumerate them, commencing with the high-tomb of Sir John Salusbury and his lady, in Whitchurch, Denbighshire.

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* This is not correct. There are a great number of these altar tombs, in churchyards, throughout Northamptonshire.

ED.

† This altar tomb is to the north of the church. It is built of small stones, with a large flat stone on the top, and is of inferior workmanship. At the west, end on an upright stone is the legend,

HERE LYETH
THE BODY OF
GRACE GAR
RET DAVGH
TER TO THOM
AS GARRET A
ND ELIZABET
H HIS WIFE

and on a stone at the east the date.

ANNO
DOM
1626

Palœophilus was incorrect both as to the name and the date.

ED.

He then goes on to the year,

"1631.—Bolton, the celebrated Puritan divine, has, in Broughton, Northamptonshire, a mural brass, with the hands clasped; thus proving that this posture was not then considered as testifying any desire of approximating to Rome."*

Further on in "Hierologus," Eusebes joins the travellers, and asks Catholicus to "Let us have the promised dissertation on Ecclesiological Topography. We have had a pretty fair account of Cornwall: take some other county."

Catholicus agrees.

"Let it be Somersetshire then, the land of perpendicular churches; as Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire are of decorated."

Palœophilus continues the theme.

"Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire should always go together. There you have spires of rare grace and delicacy: windows, in the ramifications of whose tracery art seems to rival the intertwining and enfolding of forest branches: capitals of singular richness: vaulted roofs, spiry canopies to the sedilia, strawberry-wreathed window and piscina, elaborate porches:—these are the characteristics of these counties, the queens of Ecclesiological splendour."

The only other reference to Northamptonshire is made by Catholicus, who says that "The most interesting crypt, I think, that I have seen, is that in the church of SS. Gervasius and Protasius at Rouen,—undoubtedly an early Christian place of worship. It is thirty-five feet by fifteen, and sixteen in height to the crown of the circular roof. Even here we have a division into nave and chancel; the arch which separates them much resembles those at Brixworth."

ED.

* Palœophilus is again strangely astray here. This memorial to the Revd. Robert Bolton is not a brass. It "is the half length figure of an old man, with his hands erected in the gesture of prayer, and resting on a book lying open on a cushion."
ED.

245.—The Hinwick and Grafton Hounds.

RICHARD Orlebar of Hinwick, Co. Bedford, was the eldest son of Richard Orlebar, Esquire, and Jane, the daughter of Sir Thomas Hatton, of Long Stanton, Co. Cambridge, Baronet, and was born in 1671. He married Diana, the daughter of Sir Samuel Astrey, of Henbury, Co. Gloucester, Knight, and Clerk of the Privy Council of King James the Second. He was the builder of the present Hinwick House, in the Parish of Podington, Co. Bedford, in 1708: and, in honour of his wife he placed a large alto-relief of Diana the Goddess of hunting, standing in her four wheeled car, drawn by a pair of stags, and followed by a couple and a half of hounds, in the pediment on the south side of the house.

At the commencement of the Eighteenth Century, Mr. Orlebar kept a pack of foxhounds (of which the pedigree of each hound in 1702 still exists) at Hinwick, with which he used to hunt in the neighbourhood.

In 1722 however, in consequence of ill health, he decided to give up keeping hounds, and he appears to have mentioned this to his neighbour Mr. Boteler, who in turn passed the information on to a Mr. A. Charlton, who we may conjecture was secretary or steward to the Duke of Grafton.

This was Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Grafton, then thirty-nine years of age, and a keen huntsman; and who already had a pack of foxhounds hunting at Euston, Co. Suffolk, in Sussex, and also presumably in Northamptonshire.

Mr. Charlton accordingly, on the 14 August 1722, wrote the following letter to Mr. Orlebar:

> Dear S^r^
>
> It being about the time M^r^ Rooper & I us'd to make you a visit, I thought you would not think me impertinent if I troubled you with a line to acquint you that the old gentleman has not made any Northern progress this summer & thinks now in a fortnight to open the Campaign with his hounds in the new Forrest.

* * * *

M^r^ Boetler (Boteler) mentioned a thing to me about my thoughts whether if you should part with y^r^ hounds they would be acceptable to the Duke, I can a/sure you they have such a reputation & very justly that I am confident that if the Duke had the best pack in England he wou'd think the addition of your hounds to it as the greatest favour in the world but I know the case to be otherwise with him, for his Irish Hounds are good for little & he has a great Deal of trash amongst his own, So that if you have any such thoughts you may depend on it that you will infinitely oblige his Grace, I should be very glad to know y^r^ thoughts as soon as po/sible, w^ch^ I a/sure you I keep & shall do as a secret from every body, why I pre/s to hear from you is a thought that is just comeing into my head as I am writeing that I cou'd make this turn to poor Boteler's good. I write this in such part that I wish you may be able to read it, & beg you will believe me to be Dear S^r^ yo^r^

much oblig'd friend &
most obedient hum^ble^ serv^t^

A. Charlton.

Aug^t^ 14^th^ 1722.

M^r^ Orlebar's answer to this letter was no doubt to the effect that he would be pleased to present his hounds to the Duke, as the following letter shows.

Aug^t^ 21 1722.

Dear S^r^

I had the favour of yo^rs^ w^ch^ I show'd the Duke of Grafton, who desires me to return you a great many thanks for your great civility & very gladly accepts of yo^r^ hounds, he knows them to be so good & well bred, that if his affairs wou'd permitt him to see them (as at present they will not) he shou'd not give you that trouble, but begs that as soon as I send you word he is gon to Euston that you wou'd be so good as to send yo^r^ Huntsman with them over thither. He bids me a/sure you that if yo^r^ health

will give you leave to think of hunting againe he shall be very ready to aſsist if you wish any thing in his power; He goes on Monday with the King to Salisbury & desires me to send him yo^{r} answer to that place w^{ch} I beg may be by the next post, I have not time to say more to you at present but that I am Dear

S^{r} yo^{r} &c

A. Charlton.

(Addressed)

To Richard Orlebar Esq^{r}
at Hinwicke near
Wellingburrough.

Free Grafton.

No doubt M^{r} Orlebar wrote in reply reiterating his offer of hounds, and stating that he would send them to Euston when desired to do so. The next letter again thanks him for his handsome present.

Dear S^{r}

I had the favour of y^{rs} The D. of Grafton is prodigiously pleas'd with yo^{r} noble present & designs to write to you himselfe when he wou'd be glad [of] yo^{r} hounds going to Euston he hope you will be so good as to let y^{or} Serv^{t} stay with them a weeke & I believe if you have ever a useful horſe that would serve his Huntsman he wou'd willingly bye him, Rooper & I are going down to Suſsex on Satterday morning the King does him the honour to see the hounds & from thence wee go with the D. of Bolton into the new Forrest the D. of Grafton has promis'd [to] fix M^{r} Boetler in his Lodge againe & will help him to pay of his small debt there Rooper Gen^{ll} Compton & Harry Baker are just going to drink yo^{r} health & are yo^{r} most hum^{ble} ſerv^{ts}

I am D^{r} S^{r}
yo^{r} most faithfull hum serv^{t}

A. Charlton.

Aug^{t} 28th 1722.

(Addressed)

To Rich^{d} Orlebar Esq^{re}
at Hinwicke near
Wellingburrough
Northamptonshire

The Duke wrote to the Squire of Hinwick a few days later with renewed thanks for his present of hounds and requesting him to send them to his kennels at Euston forthwith.

1722
London y^{r} 4 Sep^{br}

S^{r}

I have lived in such a Hurry for this week paſt y^{t} I had not time to write to you myself to return you my moſt sincere thanks for y^{r} offer of your Hounds, y^{e} only regrett I have in this matter is y^{e} reaſon of your parting from them, y^{t} your health does not permitt you to uſse so much exerciſe. Nobody in y^{e} world wiſhed you better than myself and if att any time you shou'd again turn Fox-hunter I shall be ready to return this great favour and doe what in me lyes to contribute to your sport as you will very much to mine, M^{r} Charlton tells me y^{t} when I was to goe into y^{r} country if I sent you wou'd be so good as to lett your Huntsman bring over y^{e} Hounds to Euston, I am goeing there in a Day or two for a fortnight if you care to send them now I shall be extreamly glad to see them for when y^{e} Parliament sitts you can easily believe we shall have another sort of Chace, I beg pardon for troubling you so long but I deſire y^{t} you will be aſsured y^{t} upon all occasions I shall be pleased to owne how much I am obliged to you and hope you will believe y^{t} I am with y^{e} utmoſt truth ſ^{r}

your moſt humble servant
Grafton

Y^{e} King is return'd from his progreſs and we had y^{e} pleaſure to see him well receiv'd in all places which I dare [say] is a satiſfaction to you to heare.

(Addressed)
To Mr Orlibar
at Hinwick in
Northamptonshire
Free Grafton
Sealed with the arms of the Duke of Grafton.
(Endorsed in Mr Orlebar's handwriting)

7 Sepr 1722

Sent the Duke of Grafton 8 couple of Doggs & 7 couple of Bitch Hounds to Euston.

The next letter, written a few days later from Euston, apologises for keeping Mr Orlebar's hunt servants so long; but speaks, in the true language of Beckford, of the great importance of properly blooding fox hounds. The Duke has also somewhat to say about that useful though unobtrusive race of men, known as earth stoppers.

Good Sr

After haveing aſſured yt I am very sensible yt you have made me ye fineſt preſent of yr beſt Hounds yt can be breed in ye world and how satiſfyed I am with them, I muſt aſke pardon for heaveing keept both your servants so long I was willing to have ye Hounds acquainted with us by the Death of an other Fox but our Darnd Earth stopers play'd ye Rouge and we went out yesterday without finding. Ye firſt time of goeing out we had a pretty Chaſe and kill'd and ye second time we went have done ye same but ye violent Rains came on and so many Fox's, I shall venture to trouble you with an account of what we do after this, I hope I shall have ye pleaſure of seeing you in this Country yt yo may be Eye wittneſs how happy you have made me. I muſt again aſsure you yt I only wiſh for opportunity to aſsure yu I am very sincerely Sr

your moſt humble Servant

Grafton

Euston y^e^ 20

1722.

The Duke writes again on the 13 October [1722] telling M^r^ Orlebar that he had joined the two packs, and that they were showing rare sport; but His Grace deplores the loss of a favourite hound named Crone or Cronney, which had escaped out of the kennels at Euston.

London 13 Oct^r^

S^r^

You will forgive me troubling you but I cant help letting you know y^t^ y^e^ Day your servant came away we joined y^e^ two Packs. They have killed a Brace sometimes but never failed killing one Fox Every time they have gon out you see how great obligations I have to you, and y^t^ I hope I shall be able to give you y^e^ same account when we gett into sussex, I am in great affliction for Crone she gott out of y^e^ Kennel but we hope she is run back into your Countrey if she is I beg you will send Her by any Country man a Foot to Euston which will be a Further obligation to him y^t^ is your mo/t

humble

Servant

Grafton

Soon after this M^r^ Orlebar wrote to the Duke to inform him that the favourite bitch Crone or Cronney had found her way back to Hinwick.

In reply the Duke writes on the 24 [October 1722] from London, with much satisfaction at this good news, and gives directions as to sending the hound to London.

London y^e^ 24.

S^r^

I rejoice extreamly to hear y^t^ Cronney is come safe * * * * I shou'd be glad * * * * y^t^ you would send Her up soon to my House in London for my Hounds are now in surrey and in about three weeks we goe into sussex by y^t^ time she will be in condition or el/e you will be so kind to keep Her * * * *

and then be sent up by a Foot Meſsenger y^{t} you can truſt and he shall be rewarded for his Pains. We have had some very good Chases of late and I think we have hardly miſsed above a Brace of Foxes Except they have gott to Ground, and I believe it is not poſsible to have more Good hounds in a Pack than I have at this time, which I return you my thanks for being S^{r}

Your moſt humble
Servant
Grafton.

M^{r} Richard Orlebar died in 1733, and was buried at Podington. As he left no issue the estate passed to his cousin John Orlebar.

All these autograph letters are now preserved at Hinwick, and are here reproduced by the kind permission of L^{t} Colonel Richard Rouse Boughton Orlebar.

Ed.

246.—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Nineteenth Series).

(Continued from page 48)

WE now enter upon a period during which a rather rapid succession of changes in the ownership of the Royal Manor in Kettering has to be traced. In June, 1624, King James assigned it to certain trustees for a term of ninety-nine years, for his son, Prince Charles.

Early in the second year of his reign (23rd June 1626) King Charles I. issued the following warrant re-appointing Sir Lewis Watson to the stewardship of that Manor :—

"Whereas S^{r} Lewis Watson Knt. and Barrontt was by his Patents, from the late King James, steward of the Mannor of Ketteringe in ye Countie of Northton, who having long executed ye same, hath nowe made suite to us to have a warrant for ye further executinge of the said office. Theis are therefore to will

and authorise him ye said S^r^ Lewis Watson or his sufficient deputie or deputies from henceforth to keepe all and any Courte or Courtes of in w'thin or belonging to or vsed w'thin ye said Mannor att such tymes and places as heretofore ha've bin vsed and accustomed, or as hereafter shalbe thought most fitt and convenient for the better furtherance of his Ma'ts service. To have, houlde, exercise, and enioye ye same during his Ma'ts pleasure. Together w'th all such Annuall ffees, wages, proffitts and other Commodities as are of right or heeretofore have any waies beene due and accustomed. And to doe and performe all and every such thinge, and thinges as are incident and belonging to ye said office, ffor which this shalbe his sufficient warrant ffrom his Ma'ts Commission house in ffleetstreete London the 23rd of June 1626

Rich Smythe.
To our verie lovinge ffreinde.
Sr Lewes Watson Knt and
Barronett, theis.

Tho. Sauage.
Tho. Trevor.
Wal. Gye.
Tho. ffanshawe.

But the office of steward of the Royal Manor only remained about three years longer in the Watson family, for King Charles I., having borrowed a considerable sum of money from the City of London, granted a ninety-nine years lease of the Manor to the Citizens of London, as part security for repayment, and from them it passed, in rapid succession, through Child and Gardiner, to John Sawyer and nine other Kettering men.

In the meantime the mills had become a bone of contention between Sir Lewis Watson and Sawyer.

In 1609 James I. granted the three mills to Edward Ferrers, mercer, and Francis Phelipps, gentleman, both of London, reserving to himself an annual rent of ten pounds. The next year these two sold them to Goodman and others, who, in their turn, disposed of them the year following to Edmund Sawyer.

(To be continued).

He seems to have claimed the monopoly of grinding, not only the corn of the tenants of the Royal Manor, but of the tenants of the Rectory Manor also, and to have endeavoured to enforce that claim. This proceeding led to the following suit, the "Interrogatories" and "Depositions" in which suit are preserved amongst the Rockingham archives, forming two large bundles of very amusing reading.

From these we can gather a good deal of information respecting Kettering at that time. Those "depositions" therefore, which contain information of general interest about Kettering or its people will be copied verbatim, but others will, from consideration of space, be abbreviated or omitted. It is believed by the writer that his readers will derive not only information, but also some amusement from the perusal of these depositions.

The first of the rolls commences thus :

"Ex p'te' quer'."

"Depositions of witnesses taken att Ketteringe in the County of North'ton the sixth daie of April in the fifth yeere (1629) of the raigne our Soveraigne Lord Charles, by grace, &c . . . . by vertue of a Com'iss'on out of his highnes Courte of Exchecquer to Thomas Heselrigg John Reddinge Maurice Tresham and Edward Duncombe, esqui's directed for the examinac'on of witnesses betweene Edmund Sawyer gent complaynant and Christopher Edie and William Smith defts."

The other roll commences thus :

"Josslyn pro ptf.
Selwood pro defts."

"Anno quinto Regis Caroli Interrogatories to bee administered to the witnesses to bee produced on the p'te and behalfe of William Smythe and Christopher Fdye defendaunts at the suite of Edmund Sawyer, gentleman Compl't."

Then follow ten "Interrogatories," after which are the depositions of the witnesses for the defence.

The "Interrogatories" administered to the complainants witnesses are not available, but the reader will find no difficulty in judging from the replies what were the questions put.

For Sawyer the first witness was Edward Hackney, of Kettering . . . "yeom" aged threescore and eighteen yeers or thereabouts sworne and examined saieth as followeth.

To the firste Interrogatory hee deposeth and saieth that hee knoweth the p'tyes Complaynaunt and defendants and did know Edward fferrers and ffrancis Phillipps named in the Interrogatory and knoweth the towne and Manno's of Ketteringe and hath known the Complaynaunt and the said Towne and Manno's of Kettering theis forty yeeres or thereabouts and hath known the defendaunts about twenty yeeres.

To the second Interrogatory hee saieth hee knoweth the anncient Mills, vizt. the Water Mills Windmill and Horsemill menc'o'ed in the Interrogatory but whether the Water Mills stande under one Roofe or noe hee knoweth not. And hee further saith that for all the time of his this deponants knowledge of the said Manno's the said Mills have been reputed parcell of the Kings Martys said Manno'. And hee this deponent did receive of the Complayn't the rente of the saide mills being ten pounds p'Ann' sixteene yeeres or thereabouts as bailiffe for the King of the said manno' and did paie the said over to his Mat's Auditor."

On the other side, "Ex p'te def" John Meadowes of Corby in the County of North'ton, baker, aged fifty yeeres or thereabouts. . . . "To the first Interrogatory hee saieth that he doth knowe the Complaynaunte and defendauntes theis twenty yeeres and upwardes." "To the second Interrogatory hee saieth that hee knoweth and hath known the Water Mills Windmill and Horse mill . . by the space of fortie yeeres or thereaboutes and the said are p'cell of the Manno' of Kettering . . . And hee further saieth that the said Manno' consisteth of divers Copyhold Messuages Cottages Innes and tenements therevnto belonging. And hee also saith that hee knoweth there is another Manno' in Ketteringe

belongeinge to the parsonage there w'ch likewise consisteth of div'se Copyhold Messuages and tenements thereunto belonginge. But he knoweth not whether the tenauntes of the said Parsonage Manno' ought of duty to grinde att the said Mills or noe And saith that he never hearde that any of the tennauntry of the said Parsonage Manno' were troubled for their not grindeinge att the saide Mills till of late by the Complaynaunte."

For Sawyer "Everard Goodman, of Blaston, in the county of Leicester, gentleman, aged three score and eight yeeres," had known the complainant forty years, and knew the Kettering Mills, but all he deposes about them is that "for all the time of his remembrance they had been reputed to bee p'cell of his Ma'tys mannno' of Kettering.

Lyon Cave of Burton Latimer . . . "husbandman, aged fowerscore yeeres," not only knew the two parties in this case, and the mills, but he also deposed that "hee hath hearde S^r^ Edward Watson, Knight, longe since steward of his Mat's manno and Courtes in Kettering, give in Charge at the saide Courtes to all the inha'tants of Kettering aforesaid to grind all theire Corne and maulte att the Kings Mills and to bake their breade att the Kings bakehouse, and that the said inh'tants accordinge to their said Charge did . . . usually and accustomably grinde all theire corne and graine and bake all their bread att the Kings mills and bakehouse for the time of thirty years together to this deponent's knowledge."

(The reader will observe that this witness does not touch upon the question in dispute—whether the tenants on the Rectory Mannor were bound to use Sawyer's Mills?)

We will take one more witness for the complainant before turning again to the opposing witnesses.

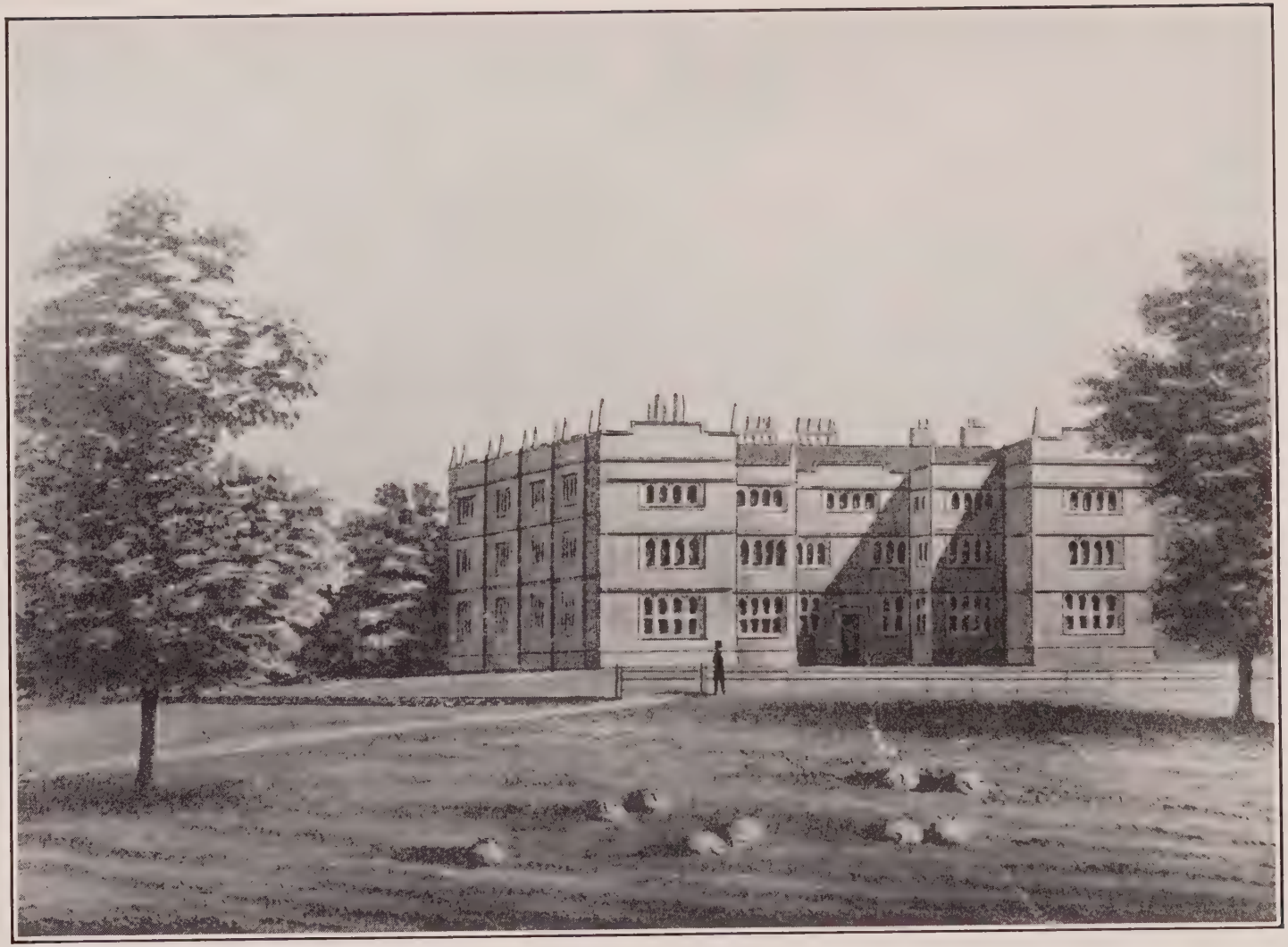
Thomas Wicheley, of Burton Latimer, miller, aged thirty three years, had known the "plaintiffe and defendaunts theis fowerteen yeeres." He also knew "the Water Mills, Wind Mill and Horse Mill in the Interrogatory menc'oned, and that there are three

Watermills under one Roofe, and that they have allwaies been reputed parcell of the King's Manno' of Ketteringe," but he does not say anything about the Rectory tenants owing suit to these mills. His statement that there were three water mills under the same roof is interesting, but it probably only means that there were three pairs of millstones in the water mill.

The next selected shall be a witness for the defendants: "Henry Castedine, of Ketteringe . . . labourer, aged fowerscore years . . . Hath known the complaynaunt and defendaunt ever since the several tymes of theire birthes." He also knew all about the Mills in question, that they are parcel of the King's Manor. "And that all and every the Messuages, Cottages, Innes, Houses and Land in Kettering aforesaid save only those of the Parsonage Manno' are p'cell of the said manno'. And he alsoe saieth that there is another manno' in Ketteringe belonging to the Parsonadge in Ketteringe in a house of w'c'h said holde this deponaunt nowe dwelleth and is tennaunte to Christofer Edey one of the Defendauntes, vntill such time as hee cann provide himselfe of another house. And he further saieth that hee never hearde that those of the Parsonadge Houlde did owe any suite of grindeinge to the King's mills there."

This patriarchial labourer gave useful evidence in favour of the defendant's, but possibly the Commissioners would deem him rather a suspicious witness, considering his connection with the defendant Edie.—"The Kettering Guardian," May 24, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise, and of the Editor of "The Kettering Guardian."



From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

BROCKHALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 77.

247.—Brockhall, Northamptonshire.

THE tiny village of Brockhall, or more properly Brockhole (the Home of the Brock or Badger), lies to the east of and four miles from the Borough of Daventry; and not far from Watling Street, and the main line of the London & North Western Railway, which both run through the Parish.

The Hall stands in charming grounds, and is approached from the road by a carriage drive, which is flanked on the right by a wood, and which leads up to the front door.

The coach-house and stables are passed on the right, and the drive is bounded on the same side by a high wall, which is castellated, and masks the Churchyard. The house is immediately to the south-west of the Church; and there is a double pointed archway through the wall, which forms a kind of Lychgate.

The Hall is built of beautiful local yellow sand stone, of a dark tone, and is throughout of three stories, with parapets. The windows on the south-east and south-west are of similar design having two or four arched lights, and those on the ground floor all have transomes. The whole of these windows have small leaded panes. Three bold string courses run round the building.

The main entrance is now in the centre of the south-east front, with a four-light window on each side of the door; the second story has two similar windows; and in the third story there is one low window of four lights over the door. On each side of the lower windows, the building projects, having two-light windows inwards, facing each other; and four-light windows facing outwards. Beyond these projections there is a further broader wing on either side, having a large four-light window. The parapet round the top is flat and plain, but the pinnacles at the corners shown by Clarke have been removed.

The south-west front is slightly broken by four projections or bays, each of which contains three tiers of four-light windows. The parapet of this front is irregularly castellated, and also had pinnacles.

Both of these fronts are absolutely symmetrical.

The north-west front has on the right a projection, containing three tiers of windows, each having three perfectly plain lights, that in the centre being wide and obtusely pointed and the other two being acutely pointed, rested on curiously small and flat capitals. Immediately to the left of this projection is a small pointed doorway leading by steps into the inner hall; and above it is a large pointed window to light the stair case within. In addition to these there are eight single-light pointed windows. The parapet is quite plain; and on the left in a projecting turret hangs a large bell.

At the north end of this front, there is another block of buildings with pointed and square headed windows, containing the domestic offices.

The north-east front, which adjoins the Churchyard, is the oldest portion of the Hall. On the left is a square projection which originally formed a tower and was much higher than at the present time. This has three very bold string courses; and, close to the ground, on the right, there is a small two-light window; above this, in the middle of the wall, is another larger two-light window; and above the second string course is a small single-light window. On the other part of this front are three tiers of plain square headed three-light windows. Each of these is beneath a projecting drip stone or hood. The parapet is quite plain.

Several of the chimneys are picturesquely grouped together.

The rainwater pipes are of lead, and on many of the heads are curious three-leaved designs in relief.

The front doors open into a large Hall, which includes the two first mentioned projections, and is thus lighted by six windows; it is paved stone quarries; and the ceiling is supported by three beams. The chimney piece is early Georgian, of wood, carved in high relief, having in the centre a female head, crowned with flowers, which forms festoons on each side.

Baker mentions that, ' In the hall is an exquisite portrait by an unknown artist, not less deserving of notice for its delicacy of execution and chasteness of colouring, than for its being traditionally appropriated to *Robert Catesby the Conspirator*; which supposition is so strikingly corroborated by the characteristic attitude of careless defiance, and air of fixed and fearless resolution, as to leave scarcely a doubt of its correctness.* This picture still hangs in the Hall.

A door on the right opens into the Book Room, which occupies the larger projection previously mentioned, to the right of the front door. There is a large arched recess in this room opposite to the door.

On the other side of the Hall is the Drawing Room, which also occupies the other larger projection. It is lighted by a window looking on to the drive, and two others looking on to the terrace.

Another door opens into the second Hall, which is paved in a similar manner to the front Hall, and it is opened up through the second story. There are handsome stone stairs on the right side, with wooden hand rail supported by cast iron uprights, which are ornamented by curved branches. On the other side of the Hall is a gallery running the complete length. At the foot of the stairs is the little pointed doorway previously mentioned leading into the garden.

The Dining Room opens out of this inner Hall; and it has also double doors out of the Drawing Room. It is lighted by two windows looking on to the terrace, and another at the end looking towards the garden.

All these rooms have dark oak floors.

On the landing, over the Dining Room is the Library; and there are a large number of bedrooms.

We may conjecture that this house was built early in the sixteenth century by Edward Eyton, shortly before he sold the estate to John Thornton of Newnham.

* Baker's *Northamptonshire*, Vol. I., p. 115.

In the British Museum there is a drawing of Brockhall, dated 21 July 1621 or 1721, which we are able to reproduce, by the courtesy of Mr. Thornton. This shows that the house was then a more picturesque building than it is at the present time. The two larger and three smaller gables and the grouped chimneys formed pleasing features. The tower also appears to have been of considerable height, and to have had a large clock. The door into the house, at that time was in the smaller projection on the right. There was also a large court yard in front of the house, with central gateway, and with various buildings on either side. All these have long since been cleared away.

Bridges records of Brockhall that, "Here is one *ſ*eat, the re*ſ*idence of Mr. *Thornton* Lord of the Manor, *ſ*uppo*ſ*ed to be built by the family of *Eyton*. * * * In the twenty fourth of Queen *Elizabeth* [1591-92] *William Tirwhit* of *Ketilby* in *Lincolnſhire* E*ſ*q; by indenture of bargain and sale granted and gave up the Manor of *Brochole* to *Laurence Eyton* and *Edward Eyton* his *ſ*on: and in the following year *Laurence Eyton* levied a fine of it. With this family it continued till 1625 when it was purcha*ſ*sed by *John Thornton* of *Newenham* E*ſ*q; of *Edward Eyton* and *Laurence* his *ſ*on. From this *John Thornton* is de*ſ*cended *Thomas Thornton* Esq. the pre*ſ*sent po*ſſ*e*ſſ*or of this Manor."*

Baker amplifies this as follows:

"The Manor House, contiguous to the south side of the Churchyard, occupies an elevated site, flanked by plantations, and commanding a pleasingly diversified view over the valley. It is an handsome and commodious edifice of Harleston stone, three stories high, with south-east, south-west, and north-west fronts 'supposed to be built by the Eytons', but considerably altered and improved by the present possessor. The south-east front retains the original windows, with stone mullions and transoms."†

*Bridges' *Northamptonshire*. Vol. I., p. 482.

† Baker's *Northamptonshire* Vol. I., p. 115.

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BROCKHALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Bridges was not correct in stating that Brockhall was purchased by John Thornton, it was really bought in 1625 by his father Thomas Thornton, who was born 24 June 1553, and became a barrister. He died 29 April 1632, and was buried at Newnham, and the estate passed to his eldest son John Thornton who was born in 1589, and died 15 October 1637. His second son, John Thornton, who was baptised 8 January 1615-6, succeeded to Brockhall on his death. This John Thornton served the Office of Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1672-3, and died 11 July 1692. He was succeeded by his brother Samuel Thornton who was born in 1623 and died 9 March 1695-6. Then came his only son Thomas Thornton, who was born 27 December 1664, he also served as Sheriff 1698-9, and died 28 October 1719, Thomas Thornton, his third son, who was born in 1698 then became possessed of the property and died 15 March 1783. His eldest son Thomas Lee Thornton, who was born 1726 and died 22 January 1790, followed him. His eldest son again Thomas Reeve Thornton, who was born in 1775 succeeded on his father's death, and he again served the office of Sheriff in 1798-9. This was the Thornton who was said to have much altered the house, and he probably cleared away the court and buildings in front, and erected the present stables and coach house. He died 25 January 1860. The second son of Thomas Reeve Thornton, was Thomas Cooke Thornton, who was born 8 March 1801, and was a Clerk in Holy Orders, he became possessed of the estate in 1860, and died unmarried 26 March 1884. His nephew Thomas William Thornton, is the present owner of Brockhall, and Lord of the Manor of that parish and of Newnham; and is the second son of the Rev^{d} William Thornton of Kingsthorp Hall; and he, like his ancestors, was Sheriff of the County in 1886-7. We are indebted to Mr. Thornton for permission to publish these notes.

ED.

248.—A Fourteenth Century Cartulary of Peterborough Abbey.

FOR many years a Peterborough cartulary[1] lay in the Fitzwilliam Library at Milton. It was examined by Gunton the historian of the monastery but no part of it has been published. A short description of its contents may be of interest.

The greater portion of the manuscript consists of *Carte nativorum* of several manors in the abbey demesne.

In the table of contents the *carte* are classified under the following titles:

In isto quaterno continentur subscripta.

In primis carte nativorum de Burgo.

Item carte nativorum de Burghbury . . . . . Waltone, Wytheringtone[2], Glyntone, Castre, Irtlynburgh, Cotyngham, Tynewelle[3], Stanewygge[4], Estone[5], Oundele, Scotere[6], Walkote[7], ... Dornthorpe[8].

These *carte* have some topographical interest but otherwise are not of special importance.

The lordship of the vill of Burgh, a subdivision of the wapentake or double hundred of Nassaburgh, was divided into two manors e.g. *Villa Burgi* or the inner vill comprising the non-agricultural dwellers in the township and *Burgbirig* or Boroughbury the agricultural manor. Originally the abbot's dwelling in the monastery was the *byrig* or manor house of the whole vill but when his court became the centre of administration of the wide domains of the abbey, the abbot rearranged the manorial organization of the vill, constituting two separate agricultural manors of Burgbyrig and Eyebirig. Boroughbury manor house served as the court of the agricultural manor, wherein dwelt the *messor*, the *daya*, the cowherd, and other special workers in the manor. Eyebury became the abbot's country residence, whither he retired with his court at certain seasons of the year. The abbot granted a limited borough charter to the tenants of the inner vill. A copy of this charter may be examined in the *Liber Niger* (Ms 60) in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

The following is a typical example of one of the *carte*, taken from the Boroughbury collection.

Memorandum quod Johannes de Bukedeyne dedit &c Ricardo filio Hugonis Flory de Cartone[9] et heredibus suis tres dimidias acras in campis de Dodesthorp[10] quarum una acra iacet in cultura que vocatur appeltre inter terram Ricardi Gyre et terram Walteri de Faresheved[11] et abuttat super viam que ducit de Dodesthorp versus Pastonam et dimidia acra iacet apud Cartone inter tres seliones coniuncti (sic) inter terram condam Galfridi Scolmayster de Burgo et viam per quam itur de Gartone versus Newercke[12] Tenendas de Elemosinaria per sex denarios ad quatuor terminos cum warentia et sine data.

Item Nicholaus filius Willelmi de Uptone[13] concessit &c Alano Godmel dimidiam acram prati in Eggerdesle[14] quam Gilbertus de Foderingeye[15] et Sibilla uxor eius ei vendiderunt iacentem iuxta pratum Ede condam uxoris Radulphi Bateman Habendam sibi et heredibus &c reddendo duos denarios &c cum warentia et sine data.

The most important section of the cartulary contains fifty charters of abbots of Peterborough from 1177 to 1263.

These are entitled "Carte antiquorum registrorum precentoris."

The following abbots of Peterborough are represented in the collection:—Benedict (1177-1193) 10; Andrew (1194-1199) 7; Robert of Lindsey (1214-1222) 10; Alexander of Holdernesse (1222-1226) 8; Martin of Ramsey (1226-1233) 4; William Hotot (1246-1249) 3; John of Caux (1250-1263) 8.

A single charter of Alice of Scotter in the time of John of Caux and a fine at Gloucester, 1 Richard I, before the Chancellor William, Bishop of Ely, Simon de Pateshulle and other barons, complete the series.

The witnesses of these charters are principally knights and serjeants of the honour of Peterborough.

A typical example is appended e.g. a mortgage by William of Burghley, one of the Peterborough knights, to abbot Benedict.

Benedictus dei gratia abbas ecclesie Sancti Petri de Burgo totus que eiusdem loci conventus omnibus fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem . Sciatis quod nos commodavimus Willelmo de Burgelai super totum tenementum de Stanford quod a nobis tenuit pro XV marcis per annum, et super omnes (sic) tenementa eiusdem, tenementa citra pontem et ultra, XV marcas per annum argenti ad aquietandum se versus Iudeos de Stanford . Ita quod quando idem Willelmus vel heredes eius reddiderint nobis predictam pecuniam cum hac carta nostra, nos reddemus eidem Willelmo vel heredibus ipsius predicta tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis Tenenda de nobis ad firmam sicut idem Willelmus prius ea tenuit . Reddemus etiam ei duas cartas quos super hanc convencionem de ipso habemus salva querela nostra de vadio decem librarum quas Willelmus[16] Abbas et Conventus ei super idem tenementum commodaverunt. Et salva querela nostra et calumpnia quas dicimus; quod dicimus prefatus Willelmus iniuste tenebat illud tenementum .

The *Liber Niger* extent informs us that the ancestor of this William of Burghley claimed to be hereditary constable (praepositus) of the abbot's lordship in Stamford, for which he paid to the abbot a rent of ten pounds per annum.

Willelmus de Burgele . . . . clamat praeposituram de Stanforda in feudo pro X libris , et tamen tempore Rannulphi reddit inde XIIII libras; modo reddit XII . . . . et servit se altero milite .

And again "Iste sunt redditus maneriorum de abbatia de Burch . . . . . Willelmus de Burchle X libras de Stanford."

It would appear that an ancestor of the William, mentioned in the charter, made an unlawful subtraction of a portion of the original rent payable to the abbot, which at the time of Ralph Flambard had been fourteen pounds a year.

Abbot William of Waterville permitted the postponement of the payment of the reduced rent of ten pounds and took security for the payment of arrears.

Abbot Benedict reserved his claim to these payments and took a mortgage of all the tenements of William de Burghley in

Stamford as a security for the payment of a rent of fifteen pounds which he agreed might remain in abeyance to enable William to compromise with the Jews of Stamford to whom he apparently owed other money.

At the conclusion of the fifty charters is a treatise on Geometry.

Geometrie due sunt partes, Theorica et practica . Theorica est que sola mentis speculacionem quantitates, proporciones et eorum mensuras intuetur . Practica est quando alicuius rei ignota quantitate experimento sensibili mensuramus . . . . . .

Then follows an explanation of three divisions of practical geometry, viz. : Altimetria, Planimetria, et steriometria. This treatise occupies twelve folios.

The following are the remaining documents e.g.

Folio.

123 Nomina eorum qui tenent prata in prato de Hantebrige .

125 to 134 Virgate terre native affirmate diversis liberis hominibus in maneriis de Castre et . Glyntone unde facte fuerunt inquisitiones anno domini Henrici secundi et anno regni regis Edwardi Tercii XIII °.

135 Memorandum de tenementis Agnetis quondam uxoris Radulphi Carlet de Dodesthorp.

136 Terra Willelmi Griffyn in Glintone et Peykirke .

137 Libera Terra nativorum de Burgberi sokne unde capta fuit inquisitio anno domini H. abbatis 111/° per fratrem J. de achirch[18] tunc custodem maneriorum .

139d Carta Roberti filü Stephani de Wermintone.

140 Estimacio bladi mittendi in abbatiam facta in festo Sancti Michaelis anno VI to .

141 Officium bedelli de Burgbyri.

141d Carta Galfridi de Stanewygge .

142d Inquisicio apud Tynewelle de tenementis quae Ricardus atte Crosse quondam tenuit .

143(d) Memorandum quod Ricardus de Brightwell reddit in manum domini anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum XX°.

This, the last document, assists in dating the cartulary. Within the back cover is written this fragment. Memorandum quod anno domini millesimo CCC°lx° Robertus de R . . . *(caetera desunt).*

Wyllelmus[19], Ryght reverend and worshypful Syr, I recomend to you . . . . . *(caetera desunt).*

The cartulary has a torn parchment cover and is not in very good condition.

W. T. Mellows.

249.—Preston Deanery Church, Northamptonshire.

IN the tower of this Church there are two hatchments, the earliest on the north for Langham Christie, the other on the south for his widow.

Langham Christie.

A.D. 1861.

On an esquire's helmet is the

Crest. *A brown bear muzzled, the chain reflexed over the shoulder or, on the flank a bezant charged with a cross sable, the dexter paw resting on an escutcheon per pale of the last and gules.*

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1. This document is now in the possession of the Town Clerk of Peterborough. 2. Werrington. 3. Tinwell, Rutland. 4. Stanwick, Northants. 5. Easton-on-the-Hill. 6. Scotter, Lincs. 7. Walcote, Lincs. 8. A hamlet of Collingham, Notts. 9. Garton End a hamlet of Boroughbury Manor. 10. Dogsthorpe another hamlet of this manor. 11. Farcet, Hunts. 12. Newark, another hamlet of Boroughbury. 13. Upton, Northants. 14. Egerley one of the demesne meadows of the vill of Burgh in which the tenants of Virgates had separate holdings, varying in extent from one half acre to two acres. 15. Fotheringhay, Northants. 16. Abbot William of Waterville (1155-1175). 17. Vide Liber Niger chronicon Petroburgense p. 169. 18. The name achirch appears on a fly leaf in the Peterborough Cartulary Ms. 38 in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. 19. Query. Bishop William Dove, temp. Elizabeth.

ARMS. *Quarterly of eight. First and sixth. Azure, on a chief or a double towered castle between two gabions proper, in base a Pascal Lamb,* for CHRISTIE. *Second and fifth. Argent three bears' heads erased sable muzzled or, a rook in chief of the second,* for LANGHAM. *Third and eighth. Gules, a chevron between three crescents or,* for GOSLING. *Fourth and seventh. Sable, three conies currant proper,* for CUNLIFFE?

MANTLING of good design, gules doubled argent.

MOTTO. In Cœlo Quies.

BACKGROUND. Dexter black sinister white.

MARGARET ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.
A.D. 1866.

Within a lozenge surrounded by ornamental border, with cherubs' heads at the dexter and sinister points, are the

ARMS. *Per pale. Dexter.* CHRISTIE. *Sinister.* GOSLING.

MOTTO. Resurgam.

BACKGROUND. All black.

This Langham Christie was the eldest son of Major Daniel Béat Christie, and Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Purbeck Langham, and he was born in 1789. He married Margaret Elizabeth the eldest daughter of William Gosling of Hassobury Park, Essex, Esquire.

Langham Christie obtained a Commission as Captain in the Northamptonshire Militia on the 14 April 1825; and he served as Sheriff of the County 1852-3.

He died the 21 September 1861, and his wife died the 14 December 1866; and there is a monument in the Chancel of Preston Deanery Church to the memory of Christie, his Father, his Mother, and his Wife.

ED.

250.—Dr. Swan and his Northamptonshire Friends.

(Continued from Page 28).

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No. 27. From D^r^ Stonhouse, Jan. 3. 174 $\frac{5}{6}$.

DEAR Doctor, I here send you 5 bound books w^ch^ I desire y^r^ acceptance of.

1. Locke on S^t^ Paul
2. The Homilies (many excellen. thoughts in y^m^)
3. Casimir
4. Ostervald de L'Impureté
5. Doddridges Rise & Progre/s—has many faults, tho' excellent on y^e^ whole

} I have Duplicates of them.

Please to accept likewise of the following *Excellent* Pamphlets.

1. Holme's Anniversary.
2. A /size Sermon (one of y^e^ finest I *ever* read).
3. D^r^ Newton's University Education (a charming pamphlet).
4. Grounds of Relig. Nat & Rev^d^ — is a clear & judicious piece.
5. Black Analysis of Sin—Wherein are some tolerable good Lines.
6. Taylor on Chastity. He wrote several of The Spectators, & was particularly intimate with S^r^ R^d^ Steele.

D^r^ Doddridge desires y^r^ acceptance of Col. Gardiner's Funeral Sermon. He gives you thanks for recommending Rymer, w^ch^ he says is an incomparable book, tho' 'tis diametrically oposite to Calvinism. I here send you my *favourite* Leonidas. Worthington on Self-Resignation—Aristenœtus's Letters (very pretty,—Political E/says 2 vols very neat.—Reflexions on Man &c.—Nicholls's Compendium 2 vols 4^to^—Gil Blas Vol. 4^th^—Pluralities indefensible—Universty Education.—I have sent you

2 little Manuscripts—in one you will see the nature of the exercise for our Doctor's Degree at Oxf^{d} — & in y^{e} other a method of collecting diseases *viz.* by Diagnosticks, Prognostics, &c. These send home SOON—especially Nicholls's Compendium, & y^{e} little blue Latin book w^{ch} I call *Examen*, because I am preparing it in order for my examination to be Fellow of the College of Physicians. But as I send you this—I shall INSIST on y^{r} adding something both to the Anatomia, Pathalogia, & Therapeia which will greatly a*ſ*sist me. I have mark'd those diseases in the 1st Leaf, w^{ch} are considered both in the Therapeia & Pathologia—All of them ought to be so—The more deficiencies you supply—corrections you make & new questions you can start—The more you will oblige me. The College always ask FAIR questions, but their examination is GENERALLY very strict I intend to be examin'd in April—so y^{r} a*ſ*sistance is EARNESTLY desir'd. I send you likewise Harrington's Oceana. Mine is not the best Edition Blackmore's Creation. An awkward Poet, who varies his expre*ſ*sions in the most unnatural manner for the sake of Rhyme.

Astruck on Women's Diseases. All Diseases ought to be divided as they are in y^{e} work *Definition*, *Difference*, *Symptoms*, *Diagnostics*. Scougal's Life of God. See Sermon 4th page 147. Letters from the Marchione*ſ*s de M——Osterwald's Compend. Theolog.

I intended to send but have let it.

Del'Exercice du Ministere Sacré. An useful book for the Cleigy.

Secundi: Basia. These you may keep longer.

If there be anything in my letters ever worth y^{r} notice (w^{ch} I believe there rarely is) make extracts from them and destroy the Letters themselves

When Shaftesbury is finish'd I will send it you in a Frank. Sam Chandler's Sermon on the Rebellion is worth y^{r} reading

Nelson's Practice of TRUE Devotion is a charming book (10th Edition) I think preferable to that of Dr Hartley's recommending (whose Letter greatly pleases me) *viz* Worthington on Self-resignation. I have Nelson's whole works in 2 small Vols for the Pocket printed 1725 for Betterton price 6s. The 1st Vol is sold separate for 3-6 & contains everything but the Feasts & Fasts. I admire Nelson's Character.

Now you talk of the EQUALITY of the Son—How can Hoadley Sykes, Dr Clark &c reconcile their subscribing to the 39 Articles —when they have all defended the Inferiority of the Son, & many other Tenets different from the 39 (viz. that ye Holy Ghost is not properly a person—though belonging to the Godhead) You have no text of Scripture wch says the Holy Ghost ought to be worshipp'd as God, or that he is properly a person. Our Saviour's Worship is only a secondary, or mediatorial worship says Dr Clarke & the Scripture. They subscrib'd them CERTAINLY as Articles of Peace. Is that reconcileable to the Conscience of a good man? Some say yes—the 39 Articles are a legal act, & made only to preserve peace, & ye Fundamentals of Xtianity. Did you ever subscribe them; & in what light? ex animo—or as articles of Peace? Dr Waterland no more believ'd the Calvinistical Articles, than Dr Clarke did the Athanasian Creed.

The Mercer's Company is not *actually* broke I hear, but no money will be paid for 13 years—and the Widows Annuities not yet due (as for instance my wife's) NEVER, but the Principal *witht any interest* refunded in 13 years time. But no one knows how things will be yet. They are before Council.

I am glad you like Montaigue—He is always misrepresented —though he has an endless fund of matter, & always mixes the Utile Dulci with inimitable & unaffected ease. The Gentleman & the Scholar shines thro' every page.

Send me yr particular Sentiments on Scougall's 4th Sermon.— He is too strictly religious *perhaps*. Ball's Sermons please me the best of any—he is *rationally* religious. For after all

Religion is not intended to curtail our time from busine*ſ*s, & make us Slaves to praying &c. w^ch^ is the Means—not the End. I generally pray Night & Morning but sometimes I am so hurried, that I cannot for a week together, unle*ſ*s I omit *material* busine*ſ*s. Do I commit any crime then in omitting my Prayers? I ask y^r^ opinion—Resolve me—My heart towards God is still the same; and in the midst of my hurry I frequently reflect on his Omnipresence.

Tillotson's & Foster's Sermons have done more good by setting Religion in an amiable light, than half the Sermons (such as Bp. Taylor's, Baxter's, &c., &c., &c.,) that were ever publish'd. Bull's are exce*ſ*sively polite, yet strong. Amory has publish'd a fine Sermon on Self-Dedication 1743. Send for it. The great M^r^ Grove ordain'd him. He is one of the genteelest writers amongst the Di*ſ*senters, & indeed in Europe, as his dialogue of Devotion in imitation of Xenophon sufficiently shews. See my Remarks on Rymer, in the Lond. Mag. for Aug^t^ 1745 where I mention it. Madam de Sevigne's letters in English (but ill translated) are mighty genteel. They are selected from the French Edition in 6 Vol^s^ 12^mo^—No one ever wrote Letters like her. Such a carele*ſ*s, unaffected ease & openne*ſ*s: so much natural wit & striking vivacity, w^ch^ is incommunicable. On reading her letters I feel a sensation, w^ch^ I never feel on any other occasion, & never felt before. I long to know the people she writes about: & yet me thinks I am intimately acquainted with them. She was certainly Mulierum facile Regina. I am quite in love with her, & sigh at the thought of being absent from her. Ovid hits off my case exactly. *Et nunquam visce flagravit amore Puellæ.* I w^d^ not have you understand the *Examen* to be my own. Twas done in a great measure under Nicholls's Direction—y^t^ I might be able to make a handsome appearance at the College of Physicians; for few I believe make any written preparation. However as I CANT talk Latin I will make as wide a preparatory Basis as po*ſ*sible: by w^ch^ my confusion will be

le*ſ*s than otherwise, & I shall probably be able to acquit myself wth honour. We are 3 months in Examination—Anatomy the 1st Month—Pathology the 2^{d} —& Therapeia the 3^{d} month. Tis a very solemn affair. D^{r} S——s was refus'd for insufficiency the year before last; as several others have been, & are yearly. He is a very worthy good-natur'd man 'tis pity.

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No 28. From D^{r} Stonhouse Jan 19th 1745-6.

My dear Friend, I am charm'd wth y^{e} E*ſ*say on Honour. Abernethy, we have in the Society; tis a first rate book. Y^{r} Expenses astonish me—I could not credit it, did I not know you a man of great veracity. You pay me many compliments, to w^{ch} I shall only reply our friendship requires none on *either* side—& as we hate writing, let us avoid the repetition of w^{t} we firmly believe I dare say of each other, viz: that we are both honest men—& have a disinterested friendship—or if I may be allow'd the expre*ſ*sion, a lively Friendship productive of good works.

I have a very high notion of God's general Providence—but I think all our Divines speak VERY SUPERFICIALLY about a *Special* Providence. Their Arguments want proof & will not bear the test of an Examination. Pray let me have *your* sentiments in a *direct* answer without shifting the point. We are too apt to swim with the stream, & rivet our selves to the opinion of the many. But I love y^{t} celebrated saying—Think with the Wise, but Talk with the Vulgar.

I remain, my dear Friend, most affectionately y^{rs}

(To be continued).

251.—PILSGATE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PILSGATE is a small hamlet in the Parish of Barnack in the Soke of Peterborough, and lies about a mile north east of that Village, the distance to the sea at the nearest part of the Wash in a crow fly being about 23 miles.

There is a curious entry relating to this hamlet, in a book, published over a hundred years ago, which is as follows :—

"EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY."

"The newspapers, at the close of the year 1679 announced the finding of a large anchor by some persons who were digging at Pilgethaven in Northamptonshire. The situation of this place is said to be upwards of 30 miles from the sea; but as the spot where the anchor lay buried is a valley, and the word haven being attached to the name Pilget the speculators of the time inferred that the Ocean had at some remote period flowed through the valley."*

Bridges in his History of Northamptonshire makes no mention of this incident, nor can we find any reference to the name Pilgethaven.

The Rev[d] La Grange Leney, Rector of Barnack, writes that "I have never seen Pilsgate spelt in the way you mention, but I have always understood that there was a haven there for the loading up of Barnack rag, and that from there there was direct communication with the Wash, and there are still indications of the same."

The following is M[r] Beeby Thompson's opinion on this Seventeenth Century find. "I have carefully considered all the information I have of the district around Pilsgate and can find no justification for the belief that there was ever a 'haven' or 'wharf' at Pilsgate for the loading of Barnack Rag, or that stone could have been carried from there by any water-way.

"A stream (or stream-course) does originate to the north-east of Pilsgate, which runs in an easterly direction, and passes under Lolham Bridges, to join the South Drain, which drain merges into the Welland Wash a little beyond Peakirk and so communicates both with Crowland and the sea.

* Miscellaneous Anecdotes illustrative of the Manners and History of Europe, during the Reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Q. Ann, by James Peller Malcolm F.S.A. 1811. p. 57.

"This makes it quite possible for there to have been, at one time, complete water communication of a kind from near Pilsgate to Peterborough, either by way of Crowland, the Greenbank Drain, and Cat's Water, or even by the Car Dyke from Peakirk; but I cannot conceive of any of these water-ways carrying boats which would require *large* anchors or any anchors whatever."

"There are (or were) three water-ways on the north of Pilsgate. A stream with mills on it which, for a good distance, is the County boundary, and ultimately joins the Welland; north of this is the Welland main stream with mills on it; and north of this again, but quite near, the Welland Canal, now derelect, and partly filled in. This Canal was constructed in 1620, from Stamford to Market Deeping; and is said to have been broad enough for boats with seven feet beam, and deep enough for boats carrying fourteen tons. But it is difficult to see how any of these water-ways could have communicated with Pilsgate Hamlet, except in time of flood."

"One other word about the anchor. It appears just possible that before properly bridged roads were made, and before the numerous artificial drainage channels were constructed in the Fen area, when water-ways were often connected, and villages disconnected by vast sheets of flood water, that boats would be in great requisition; and that in the occasional swirling currents of water, an anchor might at times prove to be a very useful accessory to navigation; and if so used, it by no means follows that it would be dropped in a normal stream-course, and one or more might be so easily lost."

ED.

252.—Philip of Northampton, alias Sir Adam Vinter Knight.

INFORMATION is sought about Philip of Northampton, otherwise Sir Adam Vinter Knight, who lived about 1216.

In "Suffolk Pedigrees 574 Additional 5524. 118 folios 7 B. 8 B." British Museum, the entry appears,

"I. Adamus filius Philippi cognomine Vintre eques auratus Ex urbe Northampton tempore cuius nominis tertii Regis Anglie."

Another entry in the same MS shows that the grandson of this worthy, Guilielmus Vintre was "dominus Ville de Creke in comitatu Northampton."

In "Pedigrees Vinter or Winter Felmersham Bucknall by Wm. Pearson Lancaster Herald Original in MS Harleian MSS No. 1110. Folio 72."

The first mentioned person is "Sir Adam Vinter K^t^ alias Fitz Philip of Northampton."

Bridges mentions that the Manor of Crick passed "into the poſſeſſion of *William de Vineter*, who in the twenty fourth of *Edw.* I. [was certified to hold with the heirs of *William de Eſſeby* the townſhip of *Creke* of *Roger de Moubray* by the ſervice of one knight's fee. *William de Vineter* was deſcended from Sir *Adam Vinter*, called in ſome evidences *Adam ſon of Philip* of *Northampton*."*

Bridges however gives no further information about the Philip of Northampton, nor can anything further be found about him.

Ed.

* Bridges' Northamptonshire Vol. I., p. 560.

253.—Funeral Garlands.

IT was formerly one of our beautiful old English Customs to carry garlands before the corpse of a young virgin, and then hang them in the church to her memory. This usage has long been obsolete, and at the present time is quite unknown. In "The Book of Days"* edited by R. Chambers and published in 1864, there is an article on this subject, with illustrations of funeral garlands then in the churches of Ashford-in-the-Water and Matlock in Derbyshire, but the two examples of garlands in churches in this County are not quoted. Only two references to these fragile memorials, which were no doubt carried at the funerals of Village Maidens can be found in Northamptonshire, and these are as follows:

First

> "In Little Harrowden Church, Northamptonshire, some old funeral garlands composed of hoops, with white rosettes, are hung up and attached to one of the Arches, and have remained there beyond the memory of those living."†

And Secondly in Marholm Church.

> "On the sill of the S.E. nave window is a curiosity. It is a wooden hoop, hardly a foot in diameter, with two bands crossing each other at right angles above it, and attached to it, forming a sort of open crown. It is coloured black and white. This was once a funeral garland. The ribs were adorned with paper flowers and other ornaments; and it was the custom to carry such garlands at the funerals of unmarried girls, and to leave them in the church as memorials. Several still remain in Derbyshire with their ornaments complete."‡

Sad to say these interesting little objects have disappeared, no one knows why or when, and though enquiry has been made in each of these Parishes, no tradition of these garlands remains.

Ed.

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* Vol. I., p. 271.

† Fragmenta Sepulchralia, by M. H. Bloxham, 1857, p. 145.

‡ Parish Churches in and around Peterborough, by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting 1868, p. 7.

From a Painting by *George Clarke*

SPRATTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

254.—Spratton Hall, Northamptonshire.

SPRATTON lies on the East side of the main road leading to Welford, and is nearly seven miles from Northampton. There are three turns from this road leading into the village, and at the end of the third turn, and on the north side of Spratton stands the Hall.

Passing through the entrance gate, a short drive leads up to the northern front of the house. This is constructed of the soft white lime stone obtained from the old quarry at Kingsthorp, and one may well conjecture that it was erected towards the end of the Eighteenth Century. Kingsthorp Hall, a very similar house; The General Hospital at Northampton, which was completed in October 1793; and The Barracks, which were erected a few years later, are all built of the same stone.

In the centre of the north front is a good sized porch, with windows on each side, of Weldon stone. There are two windows on the right and the same number on the left of this porch. Above the ground floor, there are five windows in each story. Throughout the older portion of the house the windows are similar, being quite plain, with almost flat arches, and very prominent key stones.

The roof is double, having a valley running from east to west, and it is entirely slated.

On the west end of the house is a block of white brick, one story high, with leaded roof, and large skylight which contains the billiard room.

On the east is a large building of red brick, the same height as the house, comprising the domestic offices.

Further to the east, adjoining this block, are the stables and coach house, built of local yellow sandstone, with a very high pitched roof, covered with small tiles, of most pleasing colour. The stable yard is entered through a lofty circular arch.

The south front is substantially the same as shown in Clarke's drawing, except that the additional blocks containing the billiard room, the domestic offices, and the large bay window in the drawing room were not erected, when this sketch was made.

At the west end of the house there are four blank windows in the second and upper stories; and between these in the middle of the wall there is a leaden water pipe, which takes the water from the valley of the roof; and this has a massive head, on which the date 1773 appears. This is probably the time when this house was built.

Entering the house through the porch the front door leads into the hall, which has an oak floor and well designed mantel piece of wood, with a carved representation of a head in the centre of rays, beneath the shelf.

A door on the right leads into the dining room, with two windows looking on to the drive. Beyond this again is the billiard room, which has a large skylight, and two windows towards the west; on the left is the fire place, within a recess, and on the opposite side is another recess to balance the first.

The inner hall has a tesselated pavement, with wooden stair case, giving access to the first floor by three stages, the stair rails and uprights are of slight and elegant construction; the stairs continue to the second floor.

On the right of the inner hall is a door opening into the drawing room, which has a beautiful mantel piece of wood carved in scrolls and foliage in the Adams style. There is also the large bay window before mentioned in the corner, which adds considerably to the size of the room.

On the left of this hall another door opens into the library.

Between the halls, at a height of about seven feet, there is a slight and well designed Adams screen of glass set in fan-shaped frame ornamented with festoons, within the circular arch.

Immediately in front of the house there is a broad terrace, in the centre of which, and opposite to the door into the house, is a flight of stone steps leading on to the lawn; and beyond this is the pleasance, with tall fir and other trees.

Spratton Hall is not mentioned by Bridges in his History of the County, so presumably it was not erected when he collected his information about this village.

The first reference to this house appears to be the following passage :—

"*Spratton Hall*, the seat and property of Captain Clark, is a large commodious mansion, on a slight eminence, at the north end of the village." *

Captain Mildmay Clark owned the house until his death about 1888 when Captain Theophilus Gist bought it. About 1890 the late Lord Erskine purchased the place ; and resided there until his death on the 2 December 1913. It then passed to his eldest son Montague Baron Erskine, by whose courtesy we are enabled to publish these notes.

ED.

* History of Northamptonshire, by W. Whellan & Co., 1849, p. 219.

255.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. WISE.

(Twentieth Series.)

(Continued from Page 76.)

THE principal points to the elucidation of which the Interrogatories appear to have been mainly directed were : Whether the tenants of the Parsonage Manor owed suit to the King's Mills ? Were they ever fined for not grinding at those mills before they came into Sawyer's possession ? And whether the defendants had ground their corn or malt at other mills, or by means of querns on their own premises ?

Out of the mass of evidence in favour of the Complainant's case we select the following :—

Edward Hackney, yeoman of Kettering, and Everard Goodman, gentleman, of Blaston in Leicestershire, were among the most important witnesses on Sawyer's side, inasmuch as they had sold him the mills (see the last Series), and, although they had held

them for a very short time in their own hands, it is presumably that, before they themselves had purchased them they had satisfied themselves respecting the amount of custom which would come to them.

In their evidence each relates the history of the sales of the mills from the 21st year of Elizabeth (1579) up to their own sale of them to Sawyer. Hackney then goes on to say that "the defendant Christoper Edey is a Copyholder of his Maty's saide Manno' of one quarter of a yard land . . . and that hee holdeth a Coppyhold Messuage and twoe yard land in Kettering aforesaid as tennaunt to other of his Maty's Coppyhold Tenements there, but whether the defendant William Smyth bee a Coppyholder or noe hee knoweth not."

He further deposes that "the Coppyholders and Customary tennaunts of the parsonage hould in Kettering aforesaid have usually been for his this deponants time suito's and appeared at his Maty's Courtes leete and Courtes Baron holden for his Maty's said Manno' of Kettering but whether in respect of their resiances or noe he knoweth not."

Everard Goodman deposed, amongst other things, that "Hee hath seen a deed of Covenaunt beareinge the date the eighte & twentieth of Maye Anno Duodecimo Elizabeth (1570) nowe shewed to him by the Commissioners at his exanynac'on subscribed w'th the names of Edward Watson the elder and Edward Watson the younger. And hee verily believeth that the hand writinge of the said Edward Watson the younger subscribed as p'te to the said deede is the proper hande writeinge of Sr Edward Watson Knight, deceased, late ffather of Sr Lewis Watson, Knight and Barronett. And he believeth it to bee so because hee hath seen the said Edward Watson write his hand and hath seene his hand to Divers other writeings. And hee verily believeth that the said deede and allsoe the name of Edward Deepup subscribed as a witness under the said deede to bee the proper hand writeing of the said Edward Deepup. And hee believeth it to bee soe because he hath oftentimes seene the hand writeinge of the said

Edward Deepup and hath writeings in his this dep'ts hands of the hand writeing of the said Edward Deepup, but what it contained in the said Deede he knoweth not, nor was he ever well acquainted with the hand writeing of the said Edward Watson the elder"

Lyon Cave, of Burton Latimer, "husbandman aged fowerscore years or thereabouts," deposed, in addition to the portion of his evidence given in the last series, that "Hee did knowe that about forty yeeres since the complaynant dwelte in the Parsonadge House named in the Interrogatory. And that hee the said Complaynaunt for the time of his dwellinge there kept no quernes there but grounde all his corne and maulte at the King's mills. And that one ffilkins comeinge after him to the p'sonadge House brought with him thither a pair of quernes, w'ch were the first quernes that he this deponent knewe sett upp in the P'sonedge House but the said ffilkins grounde all his corne at the King's mills. And saieth that one William Hamon aboute forty yeers since dwelling in the Defendaunte William Smythe's House grounde all his corne att the King's mills but whether hee ground his maulte there or noe he knoweth not. And he further saieth that after ffilkins his time one Spencer dwelling in the parsonadge House ground all his corne and sometimes his maulte at the King's mills."

Thomas Wicheley, of Burton Latimer, part of whose evidence has already been given, deposed that "The owners and farmers of the said mills have had the Custom and grindeinge of the Corne, graine, and maulte of all the inh'itants householders and resiants in Ketteringe aforesaid as well tennnaunnts of the King's Mauno' as not Tennaunts And that hee this deponante being maulte miller for the Complaynaunt did grinde the maulte of everyone of the inhabitants of Ketteringe duringe the time that hee was miller there w'ch was about nine yeeres since, and hee kept them five years or thereabouts. And that hee hearde some of the Tenn'ts of the Parsonadge holde of Ketteringe saie that all the said inh'itants ought to grinde their maulte att the said Mill. And that the Mr. ffilkin whoe had a querne being charged with

doing wronge to the complaynant in keeping the said quernes did saie that he did it not to do the Complaynant any wrong, but to grind a pecke of maulte for some poore men in Charity."

"Elizabeth Greenhalgh, of Kettering, widdowe aged eighty fower yeeres or thereabouts . . . . . deposed that all the Tennaunts and inhabitants in Kettering ought to grinde theire corne graine and maulte in the King's mills, And soe did in Mr Lanes times her master w'th whome shee dwelte till w'thin one yeere of his death And that shee never hearde any difference of any tennaunt in Ketteringe but that all the tennauntes as well of the Parsonadge houlde as others were alike tied to grinde att the saide mills and to bake at the King's bakehouse and that all the said Tennaunts did usually and customarily grind theire corne and maulte at the said mills. And that Mr. Lane would not sufferr them to grinde awaye vnless in time in want of water or winde. And that shee knoweth it to bee soe for all Mr. John Lanes time. That the said Mr. Lane would many times come into the house and tell his wife that hee had mett such and such of the tennaunts carryinge away theire gristes to grinde att other mills and that hee had turned them backe againe And that shee knoweth that the like course was taken toucheinge the bakehouse for that none of the tennaunts durst bake a loafe awaye from the bakehouse without leave of this deponants mother whoe helde the said bakehouse seaventeen yeeres. And that she hath knowen divers of the tennauntes espetially of the Parsonadge houlde tennauntes come and aske her mother leave that they might bake a loafe awaye for that they were rich men and made better breade than the rest for the most parte."

The amusing evidence of this garrulous old lady is very instructive. How vividly it brings before us the bondage of the copyhold tenantry of Kettering three centuries ago! Even the rich men amongst them dare not bake a loaf in their own ovens without the permission of the mistress of the public bakehouse.

We will now take a few witnesses for Edie and Smith, the defendants.

John Meadowes of Corby (see last series) further deposed that "divers of the Customary tennentes belongeinge to the Parsonadge Manno' have for theis thirty yeeres last past kepte quernes in their houses for the grindeinge of theire owne maulte as namely that Mr. fflkins ffarms' of the Parsonadge had one querne, one Henry Melton one other querne, John Warner one other querne, one John Askewe one other querne, and one Edward Ashley one other querne. And hee saieth that to his knowledge never any one of them were brought in question or put in suit for theire not grindeinge att the said Complaynauntes milles vntill such time as the complaynaunte was owner of the milles . . . . And that the tennauntes of the Parsonadge Manno' in Ketteringe have used to grinde their maulte and corne att other milles att theire willes and pleasures as att the Lord Mountagues Milles and Barton Milles and at Thorpe Milles. And that there are noe other milles soe neere by halfe a mile or thereaboutes to the towne of Ketteringe as the Compl'ts milles are." . . . . He deposed further, "That the compl't since since his purchase of the said milles sued some of the Parsonadge tennaunts in the Exchequer for theire not grindeinge att the said milles & afterwardes lett his said suites fall." He goes on to depose that Edie and Smith, both being copyhold tenants of the parsonage manor, (& the latter tenant also of land belonging to Sir Lewis Watson) have ground their corn &c. at any mills they liked, so long as he can remember, and have erected querns in their houses, no objection being raised to their so doing.

"He further deponeth that the complaynauntes Milles are not able at all times of the yeere to grinde all the corne and maulte of all the inh'itants of Ketteringe, ... and that the custom of his Mat's coppyhold tennauntes in Ketteringe is sufficient for the setting of the said mills on worke and that once by the yeere the

said mills are not sufficient for the grindeinge of the said coppy-hold tennauntes corne and maulte."

"The Kettering Guardian," May 31, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the Family of the late Mr. Wise, and of the Editor of the "Kettering Guardian."

(To be continued).

256.—Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire.

SINCE the article on Rushden Hall appeared in N.N.Q. of July 1921,* by the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Sartoris I had an opportunity of examining the Hall, in company with the Editor. We were able to make out a little more of its history; but it is impossible to detail with accuracy the changes which have occurred in an old house, altered from time to time in order to meet the views of its successive inhabitants. The oldest part of the house is the north wing where the remains of the battlemented chimney still exist. The date of this may be put at somewhere round 1500, but there is hardly anything beyond the mutilated and rebuilt chimney to help in fixing a date. To this wing was added, at the end of the 16th century, the remainder of the older part of the house including the east recessed front. This enlargement contained an inner court (and perhaps two); its western side still remains, but the court has been largely built over. Storer's view of 1811 in "The Beauties of England and Wales" probably represents fairly well the appearance of the house at that time, for there can be no doubt that the central bay in the recess of the east front is a modern addition, and that the south front was re-modelled, presumably at the same time. Whether these changes were made by the Fletchers, or by the Thomas Williams who bought the property in 1820, it is impossible to say. But they were certainly made before 1838, for Cole published his account of the place in that year, and his description tallies with Ricanti's view, which itself represents in the main the existing state of things.

* See page 49.

Storer's view of 1811, which is the oldest known picture of the house, was evidently copied by Clarke. I have another version of the same subject, also by Clarke, in which the details are slightly different, and from these one would fairly infer that Clarke had never visited Rushden. But I also have in my possession Clarke's original sketches, made on the spot, from which he elaborated his permanent pictures, and among them is one of Rushden Hall shewing the central bay and the altered south front. I have never seen a worked up drawing of this sketch, which is undated; but Clarke was busy at this work during the forties of last century, a little later than when John Cole wrote.

Cole's description of the hall as one of the finest in the county is rather puzzling, for, according to all precedent, the hall would not have extended beyond the length of the space between the two wings of the east front. I can recall no instance of a sixteenth century house where the hall comprises any portion of the flanking wings. But it is possible that at the time when the central bay was built the hall was lengthened into the south wing. Its original size must have been very much that of the present dining-room. The original entrance still remains in the corner of the east terrace; it led into the "screens" on the right of which were the two doors mentioned in the last No. of N.N.Q. These doors led into the kitchen department. On the left of the entrance must have been a wood screen through which the hall was entered. This entrance has been widened at the expense of the hall (now the dining-room), a staircase has been inserted and the space has been vaulted over (in plaster). This work may quite well have been done when the central bay was added in the first quarter of the 19th century. The fireplace of the dining-room is the original fireplace of the hall, the masonry containing it projects into the modern passage at the rear. It is quite possible that the present smoking-room which occupies the east end of the north, or kitchen wing was originally the winter-parlour, which was usually placed near the kitchen for the sake of warmth for the family and its food.

J. A. Gotch.

257.—Tradesmen's Tokens and Town Pieces Issued in Northamptonshire in the Seventeenth Century.

(Continued from Volume IV., p. 256).

FOLLOWING the Order made by the Assembly held at Northampton March 24, 1652-3, we find that, at an assembly held April 27, 1655, it was ordered :—

> "That all Farthins belonginge to any shopkeeper or other Inhabitant within this corporacion shall forthwith be called in, and be noe more used in exchange, or suffered to be ymployed for comerce as formerly they have been."

These orders probably account for the small number of private tokens issued in the county town.

A similar course was followed at Peterborough in 1670, as is shown by the following extract from the town book of minutes :—

> "The City of Peterburgh. At a Meeting of ye Gouvnors of ye Towne Land and stock for ye said City holden by adjournment on Wednesday ye 4th of May in ye year of oe Lord 1670
> then present
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Humfry Orme Esq | Robert Dickenson Gent |
> | Tho : Hake Esq | Edward Gibbon Gent |
> | Robert Mackworth Esq | Laurence Parker Gent |
> | Robert Carride Gent | John Towse Gent |
> | Thomas Dickenson Gent | Mr Joseph Stamford |
>
> Whereas sevrale stampes of farthings and halfepence are putt forth by ye sevrale inhabitants of this Towne to their owne private advantage, the Gouvnors that thought fitt to take yt into their consideration ye profit ye might accrue towards ye Releife of ye poore of ye Citty in case some pte of ye towne stock was layd out in stampes for halfepence and thereupon they gave and ordered that no farthings or halfepence of any person or persons shall pass current longer than

till Whitsuntide next. And yt in ye Interim care be taken yt a stampe for halfepence wth the armes of ye City be sent out and they and none other to be allowed; yt ye Towne Bayly for ye time being shall be chardgeable wth ye change of such halfepence wh shall be allowed him in his account."

In 1655 a bye-law was passed at Northampton, interfering in a remarkable manner with the value of the local official coinage. At an assembly held 27th April of that year (in addition to the order already quoted of the same date), it was further ordered "that from henceforth the ffarthings stamped or marked withe the Armes of this Towne of Northampton shall freely pass & go currant & be esteemed & taken for halfepence apeece until it be otherwise ordered by the assemblie."

Upon the proclamation by Charles II., in 1672, making current the authorised issue of halfpence and farthings, the various corporate bodies, and the more responsible tradesmen called in, and redeemed their tokens for coin of the realm. So far as the writer has been able to discover, the town books at Northampton do not contain any record of the calling-in of the official tokens; but that this was done at Peterborough is shown by the following extracts from the town books :—

"28 Aug 1672
Peterborough

FORASMUCH as wee whose names are subscribed have and will disburse Five pounds a piece to the towne bayliffe for the exchanging of halfpence heretofore stamped by order and in his book contained.

Wee doe hereby order that (in regard the same halfpence were stamped and uttered for the use of ye poore and other charitable uses) The Towne Bayliffe do and shall out of ye Rents and profits of the said towne lands and stock repay the said sum soe by us disbursed as aforesaid
James Duporte. Robt Mackworth. Robt Carryde. Tho Dickenson. Robert Dickenson. Edward Gibbon. John

Towse. Joseph Stamford. Mathew Knowles. Laurance Parker."

" 2 September 1672

WHEREAS we whose names are subscribed have and will deposite into ye hands of ye towne bayliffe fortie shillings a piece for the use aforesaid

WE doe hereby order yt the said Bayliffe shall reimburse and repay us out of the Rents and profits aforesaid
Edward Gibbon. Matthew Knowles. Robt Carryer. Tho Dickenson. Robert Dickenson. Mr Lawrence Parker.
"2 September 1672

It is ordered by ye Gouvnors of ye towne land and stock whose names are subscribed that ye Towne Bayliffe doe out of the rents and profits of the same land and stock exchange ye Towne halfepence now brought into his hands or this day to bee brought into his hands by any Inhabitant of this towne. Every man proportionable to ye summe in halfepence soe brought or to be brought in as aforesaid And itt is further ordered yt ye said halfepence bee sold for as much as can bee gotton for ye same Robert Carryde. Tho Dickenson. Joseph Stamford. Robert Dickenson. Edward Gibbon. William Hetley. Mathew Knowles

	£	s	d
Received of the Gouvernors	62	00	00
Received ye Halfepence sold	06	18	10
in all	68	18	10
Disbursed ye sum of	68	18	10"

" Septemr ye 2d 1672

An account of those that are to be paid for the change of their Halfpence out of the Town Rents due at Michallmas 1672 at our Lady Day 1673 by order of the Governours being brought this day above written

Inprimis

	£	s	d
Mr Wells	00	10	04
Mr Goodman	00	18	00
Mr Levens	00	18	00
Mr Daniell	02	09	04
Mr Dillingham	04	11	00
Mr Hamerton	02	13	04
Charles Tompson	01	16	07
Mrs Collins	01	00	11
Thomas Johnson...	02	15	00
Joseph Deacon	03	02	00
John Marratt	01	09	08
Tho Davies of Whitlesey	04	12	06
	28	11	06
Mr Everell of Stilton &			
To Mr Edward Tinketton & 7/9d Richardson	29	16	04
Paid to Davies of Whitlesey ...	04	12	06
Paid to Mr Everell of Stilton ...	02	11	06
Paid to Mr Daniell	02	00	00
Paid to an old man yt came from London also Harrar	00	03	00
Paid to Valentine Richardson ...	00	03	00
Paid to Mr Goodman	00	18	00
Paid to Charles Tompson	00	10	07
Paid to Mr Dickerson 53d Rd Smith & Richardson	00	13	0
This sum of	11	11	09

is charged with the
disbursements in the great booke"

"Aprill 28th 1673	£	s	d
Paid to James Levins for change of halfe[p]ence	00	18	00
Paid to Robert Daniell for the same ...	00	09	04
Paid to Mrs Collins for the same ...	01	00	11
Paid to Joseph Deacon for the same	01	12	00
Paid to my brother Charles Tompson in full for ye same	00	14	09
Paid to Valentine Richardson ...	00	05	03
Paid to Mr Cooper for the same ...	00	03	00
Paid in full to Joseph Deacon for the same	01	10	00
Paid to Joseph Johnson in full for his halfpence	02	15	00
Pd to Mr Nolls	00	10	04
Pd to Mr Hamerton	02	18	00
Pd to Goodman Marratt in full for the same	01	09	08
Pd to Mr Dillingham	04	11	00
	18	17	03

"Disbursements since Oe Lady 76 untill Oe Ladyday 77 Paid to Mr Knowles in full for money layd down for halfpence	04	co	00
Paid to Mr Tows in full for the same	02	10	00
Paid to Mr Tho : Dickenson for the same	07	00	00
Paid to Mr Rod : Dickenson for the same	07	00	00
Paid to Mr Stamford for change of halfpence	05	00	00"

In the early part of 1856, Mr. Boyne sent a manuscript list of Northamptonshire tokens to Mr. E. Pretty of Northampton, and this list, with additions by the latter gentleman, was published in the *Northampton Mercury*, during June and July of that year. During the same year, Mr. Pretty contributed the same list to the *Midland Counties Historical Collector;* and it was this list that served as the foundation of the Northamptonshire portion of Mr. Boyne's work which appeared in 1858, and in which 138 tokens were described and assigned to Northamptonshire. In 1886, Mr. Boyne's list together with additional readings, was re-printed

in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, and subsequently reprinted, with additional notes by the late Justin Simpson, and issued in book form, the issue being printed on one side of the paper only, and restricted to ten copies. In 1889, Mr. Williamson edited, and published a revised and greatly enlarged edition of Boyne's work, which is now the standard work on the subject. This edition describes 179 varieties, which the late Mr. C. Dack, the sub-editor for the Northamptonshire portion, assigned to that county. Each of these lists, however, include a number of mis-readings, duplicate-readings, and descriptions of tokens wrongly assigned to Northamptonshire. The present writer has been able to correct many such readings ; to add several hitherto unpublished tokens ; and to correctly allocate others to their respective series.

A plate of forty-eight tokens appeared in *Bridges' History of Northamptonshire*, published in 1791 ; and another plate of thirty-two tokens in *Baker's History of Northamptonshire*, which was published in parts ; that containing the plate of tokens appearing in 1826. No descriptive letterpress accompanies either of these plates. The thirty-two specimens illustrated in *Baker*, represent a small collection formed by the historian, on whose death they passed into the cabinet of the late Rev. J. H. Harrison, Rector of Bugbrooke, and subsequently into that of the present writer.

The greater part of the specimens illustrated in *Bridges'*, were in the collection of Mr. Dash, of Kettering. These tokens together with subsequent additions, remained in the possession of members of the Dash family until 1913, when they also passed into the present writer's possession.

In the following list is given a detailed description of 188 tokens, of which the writer can vouch for the accuracy of 186 ; 180 being in his own collection, and six in other collections ; leaving only two varieties (Nos. 115 and 159), from published descriptions, and not personally verified.

WILLIAM C. WELLS.

(To be continued).

258.—Teeton Water Mill, Northamptonshire.

IN a previous volume of this Quarterly* a general sketch was given of water mills and wind mills. Following this, in the next volume† there was a drawing and description of the water mill at Coton, being the highest on the Naseby branch of River Nene.

The next mill below this, is that now known as Teeton Mill, and it is situated in Teeton, which, like Coton is a hamlet in the parish of Ravensthorp.

The situation of this building is most picturesque ; standing on the west side of and adjoining the road leading from Teeton to Holdenby. It is built of local yellow sand stone, but the end walls have been rebuilt of brick, and it has been slated.

The mill does not stand, as is usual, over the stream, but is built on the south bank, immediately above the mill dam, the water being conducted to the wheel through a wooden trough, which passes under a small arch. The wheel is of the overshot type, about ten feet in diameter, and it operates three pairs of stones. Two of these pairs are of Derbyshire grit, and the third pair are French stones, for grinding wheat. The old machinery is still in position, many of the wheels being entirely of wood, and others are of iron with wooden cogs, and the mill is regularly used for grinding corn.

The old miller's house adjoins the mill on the west, but is not now used as a dwelling, a new abode having been erected adjoining the road.

The present occupier is Mr. Edward Orland, and his father and grandfather were tenants of the mill before his time.

No mill is mentioned in Domesday as being situate in Teeton; but there is a record of a mill at Holdenby and another at Spratton ; and, no doubt that now known as the Teeton Mill is the Holdenby Mill of Domesday, and the present Holdenby Mill is that of Spratton in Domesday.

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* *Northamptonshire Notes & Queries*, N.S. Vol. III., p. 17.
†Id, Vol. IV., p 75.

TEETON MILL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 112.

Assuming this to be the case, the Domesday Record is,

"In ALDENESTONE (*Holdenby*) Ormar holds one hide and three virgates of land. There is land for four ploughs. In demesne there are two (*ploughs*), and three serfs; and six villains and five bordars, with two ploughs. There is a mill rendering eight shillings, and three acres of meadow, and three acres of underwood. It was worth twenty shillings; now (*it is worth*) forty shillings. Siward held (*it*) freely."*

Baker in writing of Teton or Teeton say that:—

"The mill mentioned in domesday is on the brook which divides from Holdenby . . .

"MANOR. The family of Breton obtained an interest here at a very early period. *William Breton of 'Tekene,'* confirmed Tekene mill to St. Andrew's priory, of the gift of Peter de Goldington, by deed s. d.; but which, from one of the attestations, may be placed about 1200. . . . . ST. ANDREW'S PRIORY in Northampton, had 'Theke' (Teton) mill by grant s. d. from Peter de Goldington, with consent of Eve his wife, confirmed by William Breton, of Tekene, the mesne lord, about the year 1200; and reconfirmed by his son William. The prior and convent, subsequently granted it to William Breton, of 'Teken,' at a fee farm rent of 8s. *per ann.*; which at the dissolution, passed to the crown, and may be found in the fee farm roll of 1650."†

The following documents show the devolution of the property.

A receipt, dated the 7 October 1619, signed by Nath. Owen, the Receiver, for £38 15. 0, for rent paid by "Robert Britton Esquire," for the use of the King, for this mill and certain fields of the year past.

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* Domesday Book, extended and translated by Stuart A. Moore, 1863, page xxii.
† Bakers *Northamptonshire* Vol I., pp. 219, 221.

A receipt, dated the 10 October 1633, for 8 shillings, for rent paid for the use of the King, by "Robert Bretton esq" for this mill, for the year past.

A receipt, dated the 26 February 1647, for £2. 8. 0, for rent paid for of the King and Common-wealth, by "Fauncis le Breton Esq," for six years for the mill.

A precept, dated the 2 September 1651, and directed to "Mr. Breton of Teeton," directing him to appear before his "loving friend John Gyfford at the signe of the Hynde in the Town of Northampton, upon the sixteenth day of October then next by eight of the clock in the morning" and then and there pay all dues owing from him.

A receipt, dated the 22 October 1672, for 8 shillings, for rent paid by Mrs. Elizabeth Mulsoe for this mill for one year.

A precept, dated the 31 August 1674, directed to "Mrs. Breeton," directing her to appear at "the sign of the Hinde in Northampton" and pay all rents due by her to Mrs. Sussanna Bathurst as purchaser of lands at Teeton, formerly belonging to the King.

A precept, dated the 7 September 1675, addressed to "Mrs. Moulson in Teeton," directing her to appear in Northampton, and pay all rents and arrears of rent due to the King for the Mill.

Thus the mill passed back to the Breton Family; and, after the death of Robert Breton in January 1714-5, his four daughter and coheirs Frances, Dorothy, Penelope, and Sarah, in 1718 alienated the manor of "Teton, alias Tecon, alias Tekyn," with the court leet and court baron, mansion, mill and lands to John Langton of London Esquire, from whom it has descended to his direct heir Mrs. Langton, of Teeton Hall, the present owner, by whose permission the present notes have been printed.

Ed.

259.—Inscriptions from other Counties.

IN the Parish Registers of Barnstaple, Co. Devon, amongst the Burials, the following entries occur:—

1601.

1 Feb. John Hipwell, a souldyer of Northamton.

2 Feb. Thomas Clifton, a souldyer of Northamton.

J. Manfield.

260.—Northamptonshire and the Civil War.

DURING the troublous time, of the great Civil War, and very shortly after the indecisive battle of Edge hill, strange doings occurred in Northamptonshire. Many of these incidents are faithfully recorded in the "Mercurius Rusticus," and as this work is somewhat uncommon, it is possible that a reprint of the portions relating to this County may be of interest to our Readers.

The first entry of local interest in this book relates to Mr. Gray, the Clerk of the Peace for the County who it appears lived at Wellingborough, in the year 1642. This is as follows:

That the Kingdom might not be undone but at their own charges, ſundry Ways and Arts, both by force and intreaty, have been uſed to extort Monies from the Kings good Subjects to maintain the preſsent Rebellion. Amongſt others, Mr *Gray* of *Wellingborow*, Clark of the Peace for the County of *Northampton*, was aſſaulted by perſuaſion, and very earneſtly ſolicited by Sir *Rowland S. John*, to contribute liberally to this unnatural War: But his refuſal to partake in ſo crying a ſin, did produce a double effect, indignation in the Rebels, that hate all men that run not into the ſame exceſſ of Treaſon and Rebellion with them becauſe others backwardneſs doth upbraid their forwardneſs that ruſh into Rebellion like the Horſe into the Battel: But brought forth imitation in others, not only in *Wellingborow*, but in ſome villages bordering on that Town: Who feeling ſo good a preſident of Loyalty, refuſe with him to hearken to ſo Traiterous propoſals:

And now thinking themſelves indangered by their refuſal, and expoſed to the mercy of Rebel Plunderers, they enter into a conſultation how to ſecure themselves from violence, and reſolve to come to each others aſſiſtance, if the Dragooners from *Northampton* or any elſe ſhould aſſault them, upon notice given by jangling their Bells: And that the world might not think their fears to be groundleſs, on the 26 of *December*, 1642, at 12 of the Clock at Night, Captain *Francis Sawyer* (and as is ſuppoſed a Brother of Sir *Gilbert Pickerings*) attended by a 100 Dragoons, beſet M *Grayes* Houſe; and the ſignal of jangling the Bells being diſcovered by ſome of the Town that were of their faction, to prevent the Alarm to the Country, they tie up the Bell-ropes, and place a Guard of twelve Muſqueteers in the Church-yard, to ſecure the paſſage to the Belfrey: Having thus beſet the Houſe, and as they thought fruſtrated the device of calling the Confederate Villages to their help, Captain *Sawyer* demands entrance, M^r^ *Gray* out of his Window, tells him that he and his Family were in Bed, and withal deſired to know what their intentions were, thus in the dead of the night to diſturb their reſt, and what Warrant they had to command entrance? They return him anſwer that they had a Warrant to apprehend his Perſon, and ſeiſe on his Plate and Arms for the use of the Parliament: Half an hour was ſpent in this Parley, M^r^ *Gray* protracting the time, that perphaps his Neighbours hearing of his danger, might come to his reſcue: Which accordingly fell out, for ſome of the Town hearing that the Rebels had beſet M^r^ *Grayes* Houſe, haſten towards the Church that by the ſound of the Bells (the Signal agreed on) they might ſummon the Country: When they come thither, they find the way intercepted, a Guard of Muſqueteers denying them entrance: but inraged to find oppoſition where they did not expect it, they fell foul on the Guard, beat them off, took five of their Muſquets, forced their entrance, and ſo rang the Bells. Hereupon the Rebels, fearing that their entrance was delayed, thereby to gain time till the Town and Country might come in to his Reſcue, brake open

a Window, and put in one or two of their company, who presently open the Doors to them, and give them free entrance: Having thus poſſeſſed themselves of the Houſe, their firſt work is to ſeiſe upon Mr *Gray's* Perſon, to this purpose they make directly to his Chamber, whom they found in his Shirt, and would hardly give him leave to put on his Clothes; and that their ſeiſing of his Perſon might not be without all ſhew of Authority they produce a Warrant ſigned by the Earl of *Eſſex*, in which Mr *Gray's* name was, this they ſhew only, but will not permit them to read it. All the Monies and Plate which they found in the Houſe they take away, and as for Mr *Gray* himſelf having taken him priſoner, they compel him to go on foot from *Wellingborow* to *Welby*: While they are on their way towards *Welby*, some 40 or 50 men from *Wellingborow*, armed only with Swords and Staves, come to Reſcue Mr *Gray* from the Rebels: After a short ſkirmiſh (wherein one or two of the Purſuers were hurt only, not ſlain) finding that they were unequal for the Rebels both in Number and Arms, leaving the Prey in the hands of the Oppreſſors, they retreat to *Wellingborow*: Being returned thither, they find Five hundred of the Country come in to their aſſiſtance: The common People (who ſeldom love or hate moderately) inraged that Mr *Gray* ſhould thus be taken from them, eſpecially ſome of his poor Neighbours, who in him were robbed of the relief which they received of his Charity reſolve to make ſome of the Rebels Faction in that Town ſenſible of their displeaſure; and therefore ſinse they cannot reek their anger on the Rebels that did the fact, they fall foul on those that did approve it, if they were not Abettors and underhand Contrivers of it: They break their Windows, break into ſome of their Houſes and ſpoil their Goods. Amongst the number of thoſe that ſuffered under the fury of the People, a Chandler and a Cooper underwent the greateſt loſs, yet it could not be much, ſince upon a ſtrict ſurvey, the whole ſpoil done in the Town did not amount to 30*l.*

Many of this aſſembly, utterly diſliking ſuch diſorders, did not only reprove the chief Actors in thiſ Outrage, but to diſcountenance their proceeding withdrew themſelves: They of the Town to their Houſes, they of the Country to their ſeveral Habitations; ſo that by the break of day the Tumult was appeaſed, and the Town cleared. While theſe things were in doing, the Cooper and one or two with him paſt away to Mr *Perne*, the Parſon of *Welby*, a Turbulent and Seditious man, and make their complaint to him, and to inflame him that was too apt to kindle without their help, they do not only aggravate their own loſſes at *Wellingborow*, but tell him that they threatened to come and do the like at *Welby*: Mr *Perne* (changing his black Coat for a gray) inſtantly goes to *Northampton*, and there repreſents the injury done to their Faction at *Wellingborow*, and the pretended danger of *Welby* so effectually, that by Noon that Tueſday, Colonel *Norwich* commanding in chief, Sergeant-Major *Mole*, Captain *John Sawyer*, Captain *Francis Sawyer*, Captain *Pertlow*, Captain *Redman*, Captain *Farmar*, Captain *Harrold*, with 500, but others ſay 1000 Horſes and Dragooners, came to *Wellingborow*: Being come thither, they divide themſelves, into ſeveral Troops, to make good ſeveral paſſages into the Town, thereby to keep out the Country that were coming to their aid, Captain John *Sawyer*, with 80 or 100 Dragooners enters the Town at that side which leads to *Welby*; and riding in the Front of his men marched directly towards Mr *Neile* of *Woollaſton*, and ſome few with him who ſtood to oppoſe him: *Sawyer* diſcharges at Mr *Neile*, and whom he miſſed with his Bullet he would be ſure to hit with his Tongue, ſhooting out Arrows, even bitter words, calling him *Popiſh Raſcal*: But what reward ſhall be given unto thee, O thou falſe Tongue? He ſtaied not long without it, for the words were no ſoone ſpoken, and (to ſecond his words) a charge given to his Soldiers to give fire, but he received what he would have given, his deaths wound by a ſhot in the Head and Neck by Gooſe-ſhot, which made him fall on his Horſe-neck, which ſhot was ſeconded by a Country-man, who with a Club beat him off his Horſe into the Dirt: being thus beaten down, the Women to revenge their Husbands Quarrel fasten on him, but Mr *Oliver Gray* (Nephew to Mr *Gray* before mentioned) and Mr *Woolaſton* reſcued out of their hands, who otherwiſe had immediately died the death of

Sifera, by the hands of Women: Reprieved thus for ſome few hours, they carry him to one *Gray's* House an Alehouſe-keeper, whoſe Wife was Captain *Sawyers* Aunt, where they adminiſtered what they could, but in vain, for after two and twenty hours Languiſhment he died: As ſoon as Captain *Sawyer* was fallen, his Soldiers inſtantly ran away, only his Son, unwilling to leave his Father, followed him to the hazard of his life, by many Wounds which he received. In other Parts of the Town, the Townſmen quit themſelves like valiant Soldiers and loyal Subjects and with very little help of the Country, kept the Rebels out: Mr *Gray's* man and another, with each man his Muſquet, kept out above a 100 at the lower end of the Town, and repelled them twice or thrice; and had not Captain *Sawyer* coming to himſelf a little before his death, perſuaded him that it was in vain to ſtand out, their being three Pieces on the way from *Northampton*, to Batter the Town (which proved true) and withal perſuading them to write a letter to the Commanders, promiſing that upon their ſubmiſſion the Town ſhould be ſecured, they had held it out to the laſt man: But the dying Captain prevailed with them, they write a letter according to his advice, which as they ſay was ſigned by his own hand, the apprehenſion of his deſperate condition having put new thoughts in him. But this Reſolution not being ſo fully made known to the Town, as a buſineſs of that concernment ought to have been, ſome of the Town, being ignorant of any Treaty, made ſome ſhot, and the Rebels willing to take advantage, ruſh into the Town, put thoſe of the Town and Country to flight. Captain *Francis Sawyer* much inraged for his Brother, and coming near the place where his Brother was Wounded, ſeeing Mr *Flint* the Curate of *Harrowden* ſtand there, not any way ingaged in the Reſiſtance, having not given any provocation, he barbarouſly ſtruck him with his Pole-Ax, and cleft his Head down to the Eyes, of which Wound he died inſtantly: The Earth drinking up that innocent Blood, ſhed by the hand of an accurſed *Dog*, which like the Blood of *Abel*, calls aloud in the Ears of God for Vengeance upon them; who authorize and countenance ſuch horrid Murthers; *Curſed be his anger for it was fierce, and his wrath for it was cruel.*

(To be continued).

261.—Northamptonshire Manorial Courts.

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MANOR of Silston otherwise Silverston Burnham.

At Silverston, otherwise Silston, it is recorded by Baker, there were two Manors. First.—The Manor of Burnham Abbey. Secondly.—The Manor of Luffield Priory.

Baker states that with reference to the first named :—

"A copyhold court is held for this manor, which extends into Whittlebury. A feme covert may surrender without her husband's consent, but free bench or dower does not attach to lands alienated by the husband. The fines payable on alienation are always one year's rent. In all other respects the lands are of the same tenure as freeholds."*

The Court Rolls of this Manor are complete from the year 1763 to the present time; and a Court is still held every few years. The Customs are now the same as mentioned by Baker.

The last Court was held in February 1922, when a Homage of four Tenants and the Bailiff attended, and a number of transactions were recorded. The Homage and Bailiff were afterwards entertained at dinner by the Steward, on behalf of the present Lady of the Manor, Miss Margaret Constance Roche, of Daventry. The Court Rolls are in the custody of the Steward, Mr. Charles H. Roche, Solicitor, of Daventry.

Baker, writing of the Luffield Priory Manor says that :—

"A court is occasionally held for this Manor, but there are no copyholds attached to it."

This court has now lapsed.

At Wappenham there were also two Manors, that of Wappenham and Tingewick.

No Courts have recently been held and there appear to be no Court Rolls. Miss M. C. Roche is, however, also Lady of this Manor, and in receipt of certain Quit Rents, Mr. C. H. Roche has a copy of the Roll of a Court held here in 1847, and another in 1857. Since that time there is no records of any further Manorial Courts of this Manor.

C. H. Roche.

* Baker's Northamptonshire, Vol. II., p. 87.

From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

MILTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 121.

262.—Milton House, Northamptonshire.

THE village of Milton, or Middleton Malzor, is about three miles from Northampton, and lies on the left hand side of the main road leading from that Town to Towcester.

Milton House is on the south side of the village, with charming views across the pastures, towards Blisworth. It is built of Duston stone, and is oblong in plan. It has two stories, with dormer windows in the roof. The front door has semi-circular wooden shafts on each side, which have capitals of debased Doric style, and a narrow pitched roof covered with lead. The arches of the windows are almost flat.

The hall has a floor of stone quarries, laid diagonally, with double doors beneath fan light, opposite the front door, leading to the staircase.

On the right is the dining room, with two windows in front, and another window on the side. The drawing room is the other side of the hall, and is similar to the other, except that the window on the side goes almost to the floor.

The breakfast room is behind the drawing room with trench window, opening on to the lawn. The kitchen is behind the dining room ; and the domestic offices at the back of the house.

On the first floor are four large bedrooms, and dressing room ; and there are two more bedrooms in the east wing.

On the second floor there are a number of smaller rooms, and cupboards.

The entrance from the road is on the left, through a pair of cast iron gates, and the carriage drive leads up to the front door, and on into the yard on the east of the premises.

On the left of this drive is the tennis lawn, and in the grounds there several large cedar trees, and a number of beautiful old Scotch firs. Opposite to the front door is a well designed sun dial.

The coach house and stables are on the east of the house, and the large kitchen garden surrounded by high walls, lies behind.

This house was erected in 1777, as appears by that date, over the side door.

Clark's drawing shows a gateway leading to the front door, and another more to the right. Both these were taken away many years ago and the surface of the road lowered and the ground in front of the house raised, so that vehicles passing are not seen from the grounds. The green house attached to the side of the house has also been removed.

Whellam writing of this house says that: "*Milton House*, the seat of William Montgomery, Esq., is a handsome stone mansion, built in 1777, pleasantly situated at the southern side of the village, commanding some very beautiful prospects."*

This William Montgomery devised the property to his brother The Rev[d] Robert Montgomery, Rector of Holcot and then to his nephew Francis Montgomery, the son of the Rector. William Montgomery died in 1868, and the house passed to the Rector, who died in 1880. Francis Montgomery predeceased his father having died in 1870; so on the death of The Rev[d] Robert Montgomery, the elder daughter of Francis, Amy Frances Jane, the wife of Mr. Edward Disney Alexander became possessed of the estate. On her death in 1902, the house passed to her eldest son, Edward Montgomery Alexander the present owner, by whose permission these notes are printed.

ED.

* History of Northamptonshire, by William Whellam & Co., 1849, p. 261.

263.—Wiseman of Bozeat and Strixton.

IT will be of undoubted interest to place on record the connection of this family with Northamptonshire. Originally an Essex family, they possessed an estate at Great Canfield, in that county, which they purchased in the time of Edward VI. On 29 August, 1628, William Wiseman was created a baronet and his title still continues. Two other baronetcies created in this family are now extinct. Of this same Essex stock, we may fairly conclude, were two brothers John and Richard Wiseman. The name of their father cannot at present be recovered.

I. John Wiseman, in 1591, was a legatee in the will of his brother Richard. Seven years later, in 1598, he purchased the manor of Bozeat and began the connection with the county which lasted 143 years. On 6 Nov. 1613 he became Sheriff of the County. Barely three years later he died. His will dated 26 Nov. 1615 was proved 27 April 1616 by Henry Wiseman his nephew, and executor. To his wife whom he had "late espoused" he gave £400, and some valuable silver and furniture. (P.C.C. 32 cope—also at Northampton).

II. Henry Wiseman, nephew of John, was the 3rd son of Richard of Fingringhoe and afterwards of Tolleshunt Darcy in Essex, whose family consisted of four sons and two daughters. He succeeded to the Bozeat estate, as the heir of his uncle. He married Mary, dau. and eventually coheiress of Richard Barlee, of Elsinham, Essex, esq., and it is interesting to note that one of her sisters, Dorothy Barlee, married Sir John Osborn, Kt. of Chicksands, Beds., and became mother of Sir Peter Osborn, Governor of Guernsey, and grandmother of Dorothy Osborn, writer of the "Letters," wife of Sir William Temple.

The will of Henry Wiseman, dated 27 Sept. 1649, was proved 18 Feb. 1651—2 by his two younger sons, Richard and William (P.C.C. 49 Bowyer).

III. John Wiseman, eldest son and heir of Henry, was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 10 May 1623. He was aged 30 at the

Herald's Visitation of Essex in 1634. His wife was Elizabeth dau. of Richard Smyth of London and Strixton, and sister of Margaret Smyth, wife of Sir Andrew Jenour, 2nd Bart. of Gt. Dunmow, Essex.

John and Elizabeth Wiseman had two sons, John and Charles, with four daughters, Mary, wife of Thomas Cullum of Great Dunmow, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Broome, Rebecca and, Margaret. One Charles Wiseman, gent., probably this second son, married, 16 Jany. 1677-8 at Denton, Northants., Sara Taylor.

John Wiseman died while yet a young man. His nuncupative will, in which he remembered the poor of Bozeat, describes him as of St. Leonards, Shoreditch, gent., and was proved by his widow 21 Dec. 1637 (P.C.C. 163 Goare). He was buried on 8 Apl. 1637 in the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, London, in which his father-in-law, Richard Smyth had been buried in 1613, and where, later on, his daughter, Elizabeth Broome, and his widow, Elizabeth Wiseman, were interred, both in 1661, "in ye" "chauncell." The will of Elizabeth, the widow (P.C.C. 166 May), describes her as of Haggerstone, Middlesex, and was proved 18 Oct. 1661 by her younger son, and sole executor, Charles Wiseman.

IV. John Wiseman, of Bozeat, esq., probably succeeded to the manor on the death of his grandfather, Henry Wiseman, about 1651. He married in 1661, Katharine dau. of Sir Edward Alston of East Barnet, Herts,, knight—Mar. Alleg. Vic. Gen. Abp. Cant. 8 May 1661, he being of Bozeat, bachelor, about 26, and she a spinster, about 21, to be married at St. Bartholomew the Less, London.

He was living, and of Bozeat, in 1667, being then plaintiff in a Chancery Suit (P.R.O. Bundle 583 No. 108), but was dead before 22 Aug. 1688, when his brother-in-law, William Alston of Strixton, made his will, in which he mentioned his sister, Katharine Wiseman of Bozeat, *widow*. This Katharine purchased the manor

of Strixton, from her brother Charles Alston, Archdeacon of Essex and rector of Strixton. Sir Edward Alston had possessed Strixton and was buried there in 1682. The manor went to his eldest son William, who died without issue in 1690, and left it to his brother Charles.

John and Katharine Wiseman had one son, John, and three daughters, Katharine, Hester and Elizabeth, all these children being legatees in the will of their uncle, William Alston (P.C.C. 99 Dyke). The first dau., Katharine, predeceased her mother, whose will, dated 20 Feb. 1717-8 was proved 5 Feb. 1718-9 (P.C.C. 39 Browning) by her two surviving daughters, Hester and Elizabeth.

V. John Wiseman, the last male heir of the Northamptonshire branch of the Wiseman's :—

On 20 Feb. 1717-8, his mother Katharine, who was possessor of the two manors of Bozeat and Strixton, left him a legacy of £4,000, but no lands.

Of her manors, she bequeathed a moiety to each of her daughters, Hester Wiseman and Elizabeth Wiseman. No reason for this unusual arrangement is stated in the will.

John Wiseman was probably the Sheriff of Northants., appointed 11 Dec. 1712. He died about 1731, for the Admon. of John Wiseman, late of Bozeat, unmarried, was granted 7 Jan. 1731-2 to Elizabeth Wiseman, spinster, the natural and lawful sister (P.C.C.).

Hester Wiseman, by will dated 18 July 1734, proved 28 Aug. 1734 (P.C.C. 191 Ockham), left her moiety of Strixton and Bozeat and of lands in Wollaston and Grendon, to her sister Elizabeth Wiseman. Hester was buried 24 Aug. 1734 at Bozeat.

Elizabeth Wiseman, the surviving sister, and the last member of her family, was buried 25 Aug. 1741 at Bozeat.

Her will dated 19 March 1740-1, was proved 3 Sept. 1741. By it, she left all her lands in Bozeat and elsewhere to her cousins

Mrs. Dorothy Elizabeth Pickering, and Mrs. Frances Pickering, the eldest and second daughters of Sir Gilbert Pickering, late of Tichmarsh, Northants., baronet (P.C.C. 246 Spurway).

The relationship of the Pickering ladies to Elizabeth Wiseman is accounted for by the fact that their grandfather Sir John Pickering, bart. had married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, Beds. Katharine, the mother of Elizabeth Wiseman was daughter of Sir Edward Alston, brother of Sir Thomas Alston.

Thus it came about that in 1741 Bozeat and Strixton passed from the Wiseman family into other hands.

We are indebted for most of the information given above to Mr. T. H. King, of Tulse Hill, London, who has a great interest in the subject, and descends in the female line from Richard Wiseman, of Great Wigborough, Essex, younger brother of Henry of Bozeat.

H. Isham Longden.

264.—Simon De Montford and the Peterborough Knights.

IN the chronicle of Peterborough by Walter of Whittlesey *(a)* the following account is given of the misfortunes suffered by the abbot and the monks during the civil war between Henry III. and the baronial party under the leadership of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester.

In 1262 . . . . about Whitsuntide the war began between the king and the barons, whose leader was Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, the steward of England, because the Provisions of Oxford had not been observed . . . . . After Christmas during the war the king ordered service at Oxford but when the summons of service was made in the customary manner by the feudal

(a) This chronicle was for many years in the library at Milton Hall. At the sale at Sotheby's it was purchased by Quaritch and its present place of keeping is unknown. The manuscript was published by Joseph Sparke in *Historiae Anglicanae Scriptores varii* in 1723, but the published edition is very rare. Two or three copies are to be found in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. Information is desired as to any copies of the work in private hands and also as to the resting place of the original manuscript. The following translation is given as a specimen of the contents of the manuscript.

bailiffs, the tenants by knight's service were not at all willing to comply. Moreover by the precept of the barons they entered the town of Northampton and held it against the king, although some of them were reluctant, and they raised the banner with the keys of St. Peter, amongst the other banners of the earls and barons around the walls. Then the king with Edward his firstborn son came into those parts with a great army and besieged the town and castle of Northampton about the middle of Lent. The king and his eldest son Edward viewed the town and castle by making a detour. Many banners were displayed upon the walls and he saw and recognised the banner of St. Peter's monastery stretched out against him and his followers in aid of the barons. Whereupon the king was greatly moved, swearing that he would utterly destroy the abbot of Peterborough and his monastery, inasmuch as the monastery was of the foundation of his progenitors and himself and the abbot and the monks like unworthy servants had rebelled miserably against their founder and alumnus. The king and Edward his son captured the town and castle of Northampton and despatched as prisoners to divers castles and places those who had stood out. The king was incensed against the monastery of Burgh and the more so because certain of those taken said that they had held out at that place by the precept of the abbot of Burgh, though this was untrue, and on the threat of the king to destroy the house, the abbot, being afraid that the king would proceed in his anger to carry out his intention, obtained the mediation of friends in the king's court with gifts and money. The abbot made many fines namely :—

	£	s.	d.
Firstly at Nottingham at Easter he made a fine with the King for not performing his service and for all his transgressions for three hundred marks, one hundred of which were paid immediately into his wardrobe at Nottingham, one hundred into the same wardrobe at Tunbridge and one hundred marks after the battle of Evesham *(i.e.)*	200	0	0

	£	s.	d.
In the following year in the same wardrobe, as queen's gold	20	0	0
A fine made with Lord La Zouche	6	13	4
In expenses of the monks bearing the money to the same place (Nottingham)	2	18	1
Total	229	11	5

The barons holding out in the region of Kent violently assaulted the castle of Rochester. The king, being informed of this, withdrew from Nottingham to relieve the besieged. The monks, who had made the fine, sought the royal protection and had letters close in the manner sought, specifying the form of the fine and protection for themselves and their men to all whom they wished to name ; but none on the King's side was willing to pay attention to his letters, when they were exhibited to him, but each of them committed depredations on his own account and took a ransom.

	£	s.	d.
Wherefore the bailiffs of John of Warren Earl of Surrey had in Stamford for the ransom of the Nasse forty marks *(i.e.)*	26	13	4
The Castellans of Fotheringhay for a dispute which had arisen between them and the Warmington men had :	5	0	0

Lord Warren of Bassingburne, of the household Prince Edward son of King Henry, at that time held the castle of Benefield because Lord Winfred was a prisoner and the retainers of Lord Warren despoiled the manor of Biggin. On a certain day, when they crossed the river at Oundle, they took a great booty of cattle amongst which they took the cattle of Ashton and drove them to Benefield castle. This being discovered, the men of Oundle went forth and after a great struggle they took the cattle from them and the heads and arms of some of the raiders were broken and their horses were killed. Then came the King with his army to Stamford in Easter week and set out for Rochester to raise the siege. The abbot of Burgh sent ample gifts to the kings of England and

Germany, to Prince Edward and to many others who accepted them graciously, all except prince Edward who refused them altogether and this by the influence of Lord Warren. They threatened to march on the morrow to Oundle but this was avoided because :—

	£	s.	d.
The abbot made a fine with Lord Warren for sixty marks *(i.e.)*	40	0	0
The abbot also gave to the king a palfrey worth forty marks *(i.e.)*	26	13	4

These heavy injuries were suffered by the monastery of Burgh despite the prohibition of the king and prince Edward his eldest son ; nor was anyone of these evil doers willing to restore anything to the monastery because of the letters of the king or of anyone soever, until he had received in money what appears below : In other respects they dispersed and consumed all goods found there for :—

	£	s.	d.
At the abbot's manor of Biggin were stolen two horses, two oxen and one cow worth :	2	6	8
Also nineteen quarters of wheat, seventeen quarters of malt and thirty-three quarters of oats, worth thirteen and a half marks (*i.e.*)	9	0	0
The bailiffs of Earl Warren carried off corn from the manors of Tinwell and Thurlby worth ten marks (*i.e.*)	6	13	4
They stole at Wansford from the abbot's carts thirteen horses worth twenty-four marks (*i.e.*) ...	16	0	0
Also from a long cart in the journey towards the king five horses worth thirty marks (*i.e.*) ...	20	0	0
Besides these the abbot gave to the king during his stay at Stamford one horse worth twenty-four marks (*i.e.*)	16	0	0
To Roger of Leyburn one horse worth fourteeen marks (*i.e.*)	9	6	8
To Lord Berenger le Moine one horse worth ten marks (*i.e.*)	6	13	4

In other gifts to the king, the king of Germany the king's brother, and Prince Edward, the king's eldest son	114	5	9
In provender for horses expended at this time for the use of Lord Edward la Zouche and others ...	3	19	10

On the approach of the King, the barons withdrew from the siege of the castle, making depredations and fires throughout the countryside until they gave battle to the king and his army at Lewes, where many having been killed in the battle, the king and his son Edward and other magnates were taken prisoners by the barons. The King during the whole of the following summer remained in the captivity of the Barons at St. Paul's. Edward, the King's son, was sent to the castle of Dover. Other magnates, who were taken prisoners with them, were detained in other places. The Barons throughout the whole of England took heavy fines from the abbot of Peterborough because he had been a partisan of the king and his party. But one thing was worth much to the abbot and the abbey. During the whole time of war the abbot always arranged for the preparation of bread and beer with other food as far as he was able so that all who came, whether they were on the side of the king or of the barons, found the gates wide open and they were plentifully fed, and for this cause the manors of the abbey of Burgh in many places were preserved from fire and other evils. Nevertheless it happened many times through such people coming that when the convent after the celebration of service at the ninth hour, as the custom was, hoped to have obtained food for themselves in the refectory, there was nothing to eat with their bread in the whole abbey nor in the neighbourhood until it might be brought from Stamford. And sometimes it was seized on the journey.

After the said battle of Lewes the abbot made the following fines viz :—

	£	s.	d.
With Lord Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester	20	0	0
Lord Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester	20	0	0
Lord Henry de Montford	6	13	4

Lord Simon de Montford, Junior	6	13	4
Lord John Fitz-John	6	13	4
Lord Henry of Hastings	6	13	3
Lord Roger of Leybourne	100	0	0
The bailiffs of Earl Warren	9	0	8
The castellan of Benefield	2	13	4
Lord Gerard of Hedon	4	0	0

With many other magnates whose names are not set down nor do they remain in the memory (*not inserted*).
Total amount of the fines made after the battle of Lewes with payments made to the king and other magnates at Nottingham with expenses of carriage (*not inserted*) ... ... £

After these things, Edward the King's firstborn having stood on the oath of his body faithfully to keep the peace in the kingdom with the king his father, was delivered from custody. He withdrew from his father and from the barons against his oath and having gathered together a great army destroyed the vills and castles of the barons, proceeding with the Marchers and with the Earl of Gloucester and their armies to Kenilworth. For the Earl of Gloucester withdrew from the barons because the castles and manors had not been properly divided between them, as he said, after the said battle. And here at Kenilworth the said Edward and the Earl and those who were with them took unarmed and unawares Lord Simon de Montford, Junior, and the Earl of Oxford and William Montchesney and delivered them into custody in divers places in England. This was on Saturday, the Kalends of August.

Simon, Earl of Leicester and those who were with him, leading the king and his household came to Evesham, and Edward, the Earl of Gloucester, and the Marchers gave battle to them outside Evesham on Tuesday the day before the nones of August. In this battle the said Simon, Earl of Leicester, Henry his son, Hugh Despenser, Peter de Montford, John de Beauchamp, Roger St. John and many other Barons and magnates were slain. The king and those with him were taken at their own desire. Many

others escaped by flight. The war being finished the king who lately was as if in custody, collected his household and proclaimed peace and summoned a Parliament on the Nativity of the Blessed Mary at Winchester. Here both father and son and other courtiers levied a great sum of money from almost all the prelates of England. Whereupon the abbot of Burgh made with the King at Winchester :—

	£	s.	d.
A fine which the King imposed upon him because he held with the barons after the battle of Lewes ...	333	6	8
And for Queen's Gold there	33	6	8
And other fines made there, viz :			
With Lord Edward the king's firstborn	200	0	0
The Earl of Gloucester	133	6	8
Earl Warren, after the battle of Evesham, for the delivery from his hands of the manors of Castor, Tinwell and Thurlby	100	0	0
Lord Warren of Bassingburne	42	0	0
The Castellans of Fotheringhay	5	6	0
Robert Typetot for the delivery of the manors of Fiskerton and Scotter from his hands, with expenses incurred there	65	13	4
G. de Fancourt for the same at Collingham ...	12	13	4
Lord Robert Picot for the same for divers Manors ...	14	6	8
To Thomas de Bultone	6	13	4
In expenses of monks and others carrying the said money to Winchester	3	0	0
Total	949	13	4

The king left Winchester and went to Northampton and the abbot of Burgh proceeded to that place and gave

To the King, of his own free will	53	6	8
And to the Queen	5	6	8
And to Edward the king's son	26	13	4

At this time many barons amongst those dispossessed after the battle of Evesham held the castle of Kenilworth, which the king besieged, and he sent to the abbot of Burgh for his knight's service

as he did to other prelates throughout England. The abbot at the precept of the king came with his service to the siege of the castle where were seized :—

	£	s.	d.
Seventeen of the abbot's horses worth	40	0	0
Also ten cuirasses with all their trappings worth ...	15	0	0
In expenses incurred there and money sent ...	15	6	8
In expenses of the abbot after the feast of St. Bartholomew for three weeks	37	11	0
In expenses of the abbot there for a quinzaine after the feast of All Saints	17	0	0

Then the castle having been surrendered, the king proceeded to St. Edmund's where he took heavy fines from the abbot and convent of that place, to wit eight hundred marks, because the men of the abbot and convent of St. Edmund's were guarding the coast to prevent the Queen and her army from landing in England after the battle of Lewes. The abbot of Burgh coming to the king at Bury St. Edmund's gave :—

	£	s.	d.
To the king for the recovery of his complete love ...	33	6	8
And for queen's gold	3	16	8
In expenses of the abbot here about the feast of Purification	20	0	0
In expenses of the abbot's steward here about the middle of Lent	2	0	0
In expenses of Henry de St. Licio remaining with the king's service for 9 weeks at Canterbury in the name of the abbot of Burgh	25	17	9
In expenses of Fra. William Paris with the whole service at Shrewsbury for 6 weeks	14	18	0
In arms bought and repaired here	6	14	0
In expenses of the King and Queen in the visit to Burgh the particulars whereof appear in the rolls of the abbot	600	0	0
Roger le Leybourn had two horses worth ...	8	0	0
Besides all these things mentioned, the abbot of Burgh gave to Edward the King's firstborn for his protection of the abbey of Burgh in hostile times against violators and evil-doers, although his protection was of very little use then to the monastery ...	240	0	0

	£	s.	d.
In divers expenses of the abbot for a plea between him and the abbot of Crowland for the fen and in applying for writs as appeareth in the rolls of William of Woodford and Henry of Overton	253	0	0
In expenses of knights and other tenants at the hundred in the fen (*i.e.* at Finset)	40	0	0
Also the said abbot was bound for the debt of Lord John Abbot his predecessor at London in : ...	405	0	0
And for wine and wax at Lynn and Boston ...	160	13	4
Again the said abbot entered into a bond for divers debts of his predecessors with certain merchants in one thousand marks at heavy interest (*i.e.*) ...	666	13	4
Total (with exception of the payment made by the abbot of St. Edmund's)	2689	14	1
Total of all preceding moneys paid in the time of the said abbot Robert	4324	18	5

In order that all these amounts might the more easily be borne and that the property belonging to the abbey might be the better protected, by common counsel and consent there were granted to the abbot by the convent of their own free will these sums underwritten, to wit :—

	£	s.	d.
In the fourth year of the same abbot from Brother Henry of Ely, then sacrist	66	13	4
From Richer, the sub-sacrist, for wine of John and Paul	13	4	0
From the same from an annual cope, which is due from the sub-sacrist at the blessing of the font in the vigil of Easter and an alb which is due from him each year at the blessing of the paschal wax	5	0	0
Also from the same for a "*donum* of an obedientiary"	6	13	4
Also from the same for the anniversary of the founders	2	0	0
Also from wine for the sixteen principal feasts for two years due from the abbot...	8	0	0
Also from wine of the president and priest for two years due	20	0	0
Also from Godwin the almoner for the great anniversary and for the anniversary of abbot Walter	4	0	0

In the sixth year of the same abbot at the instance and petition of the abbot and by their special grace and free will the convent granted to the said abbot a certain sum of money under written, to wit :—

From Richard of London, then sacrist (So nevertheless that if he should go or be sent by the abbot for the use of the house he might take his expenses from this sum...	20	0	0
From William of St. Edmund's, then chamberlain, to be received as follows:—20s. at Easter, 20s. at the feast of St. John and 20s. at Michaelmas	3	0	0
Of Richer for the cope and alb due as before written	5	0	0
From a gift of Richer to the abbot on the petition of the Convent	1	6	8
From Robert de Swaffham (*b*) then Pittancier ...	2	0	0
From Godwin, then Almoner, so that nothing might be "withdrawn from the assize" (*subtrahatur de assisa*)	2	0	0
From John of Ketene, then Infirmarer		6	8
In the seventh year of the same abbot at the instance and on the petition of the abbot the convent granted him from Richard of London the Sacrist for many burdens placed upon him	60	0	0
The abbot also had by the gift of the Convent after his election from the silver vessels of Lord John his predecessor	20	0	0
From the *furnus* of the vill of Burgh	5	0	0
From lead taken from the ground	51	0	0
From the treasury of the convent	13	6	8
From the aid of Pilsgate	5	0	0
Also one silver cup with a pedestal belonging to abbot John worth	1	5	0
From the wardship of Geoffrey lord of Milton, knight	33	13	4
Also from the cellarer of the convent for six years to wit £20 a year or more	147	18	4
He also had from the wardship of Bringhurst ...	66	13	4

(*b*) Probably the author of the well known Peterborough cartulary.

	£	s.	d
And from Alfred, bailiff of Burghbury, for a corrody sold to him	20	0	0
And for a corrody of the mother of Adam Chesterton in the same year	13	6	8
He also had from the obedientiaries for a tenth and a twentieth of the king as much as he paid to the king.			
He also had in the same year from Richard le Suon for one corrody	26	13	4
Also from the convent in his 9th year by the mere and special grace of the convent, to wit :—			
From Richard of London the sacrist	40	0	0
From Richer, the sub-sacrist for the cope and alb due for two years	8	6	8
From the aid of Pilsgate	5	0	0
Total	662	16	8

And the abbot obliged himself, by his charter signed and under his seal, to pay what he conveniently could pay, of the said sums and portions of money received from the convent at different times, humbly and devoutly giving thanks to each and all his brethren for their kindness and benefits conferred upon him in divers ways. The abbot also had :—

A tallage from his men ... ... (			
From the wood of Grimshaw...	87	15	0
From Scotter wood	90	0	0
From Fiskerton wood, apart from the customary sale of timber	65	0	0
He also had spices by the gratuitous concession of the convent from the customary portion due to the convent for four years	18	13	4
Total	256	8	8
Total of all receipts aforesaid	919	5	4

All these things had the abbot from the convent of their own free will and he could have received more in his life if he had willed, but he oftimes said that it was a source of great discomfort to him that the convent should be so much harrassed promising on his part faithfully that after the relief of his house he would

restore to the convent and to each office everything that he had received from them. He began this and well would he have completed it if he had lived, but being prevented by death he could not carry his proposition into effect.

In the eleventh year of undertaking his rule and in the last of his prelacy he was summoned by Pope Innocent the fourth to a general Council held at Lyons and he proceeded there with other prelates of England and was present at the council and when it had been held he hastened to return to England. But the same Robert of Burgh, the disease from which he died having grown in severity, finished his life in parts across the sea on the 17th day before the Kalends of April on Friday after the feast of St. Gregory at Herningsham a manor of Lord John le Moigne. Here he was disembowelled and he was buried in a certain abbey of Canons which is called Beaulieu next *Bononia* St. Mary: Lord Ralph, abbot of Crowland performed the office of burial in the presence of many prelates, the abbot of Thorney and others. His heart, covered in a cup, was born to Burgh and was interred before the altar of St. Oswald in the same monastery in the year 1274 (*c*).

W. T. Mellows.

265.—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Twenty-first Series.)

(Continued from Page 104).

CONTINUING the evidence for the defendants we will take that of "William Seere of Wellingborough, Sinnen Drap aged eighty yeeres or thereabouts" who deposed that "aboute fifty yeers since hee this deponante was a servant to one Henry Melton in Kettering whoe dwelte in a house of the Parsonadge hould there and dit keepe a querne for the grindeinge of

(c) Vide chronicle of Walter of Whittlesey, edit. Sparke, pp. 133 to 144.

his owne maulte spent in his said house for all the time of his the said deponents dwelling with him w'ch was eight yeeres . . . . And that one Warner allsoe who dwelte in another house of the said Parsonage holde kepte a querne in the said house for the grindeinge of his the said Warners maulte spente in his said house."

Henry Castedine, part of whose evidence was given in the nineteenth series, also deposed that "fouer or five of the customary tenauntes of the Parsonadge houlde in Ketteringe haue for his remembrance kept quernes in their houses for the grindeindge of Corne. And he saith that one John Askewe and one Ashby and one Dingles formerly warners and Michaell Henson dwellinge in the parsonadge and afterwards one ffilkins dwellinge allsoe in the said house had quernes in theire houses and that the said quernes in theire houses for the grindeinge of their own maulte but not for theire grindeinge of Corne. And he saith that one John Askewe and one Ashby and one Dingles formerly warners and Michaell Henson dwellinge in the parsonadge and afterwards one ffilkins dwellinge allsoe in the said house had quernes in theire houses and that the quernes were never plucked downe to this Deponents knowledge. But hee saith that one Mr. Lane beinge form'ly tennaunte of the King's Mauno and mills in Kettering did question some of the tennaunts of the Parsonage houlde for their quernes and threatened to pluck the said quernes downe and to bringe the owners of them into the Exchequer but they helde vpp their quernes still. And he further saith that hee doth not knowe that ever any of the parsonadge houlde were amerced att the King's Courtes for their not grindeinge att the King's Mills. He also said that "the defendant Christofer Edey is ffarm to Sir Lewes Watson Knight and Barronett of the parsonadge house and other landes in Ketteringe, and dwelleth in the said parsonadge house and that hee knoweth not that

there have been quernes vsed and maintayned in the said parsonage house for all his time." But he knew that the defendant Smith had and used a querne in his house in the Parsonadge Manor.

He goes on to depose that "hee doth not thinke the Complt's mills are able to grinde all the corne and maulte of the inhabitants of Kettering at all times of the yeere nor scarce at any time. . . . . That there are aboute tenn or eleven score householders in Kettering whereof there are of the King's houlde neere tenn score. And that the Custome of his Majesties tennauntes in Ketteringe is suffitient for the ymployement of the said mills and rather more then they are able to p' forme as he verely beleeveth."

In support of the defendants plea that querns were kept and used on the Rectory Manor unchallenged for many years. "Richard Drawater of Kettering, yeoman aged three score and six yeeres . . . . saith that there have been kepte quernes in the houses heereafter menc'oned for theis forty yeeres last past there abouts videl't onequerne in the house wherein one Abell now dwelleth and heretofore kept by one Ashley, one querne in the house wherein Edward Drewrey now dwelleth and heeretofore kepte by one Warner and Dingles One other querne in the house wherein Henry Cave nowe dwelleth heerefore John Askewes One other querne in the house wherein one Richard Coop' (Cooper) nowe dwelleth heeretofore one Henry Meltons And one other querne kepte aboute twenty yeeres since in the house of the defendaunte William Symth heeretofore John Meadowes who married the defendaunte Smyths mother w'ch saide quernes have never been plucked downe since the time of his this deponents remembrance nor the owners thereof amerced in his mat's Courte of his manns' of Ketteringe for the keeping vpp of the same nor otherwaies troubled vntill of late by the Complaynaunte to this dep'ts knowledge."

He also deposed that "Sir Edward Watson, Knight, deceased late Father to Sir Lewes Watson, Knight and Barronett beinge Steward of his Mat's Manno' and Courtes of Ketteringe did vsually give in charge to enquire if such Coppyholders tennaunts of the Kings said Manno as should grinde theire corne and maulte from the Kings milles . . . . but he never hearde any things given in charge toucheinge the Customary Tennauntes of the P'sonadge hold to his knowledge or remembrance." He also deposeth that "for anythinge hee knoweth the defendaunte William Smyth & his ffather in lawe John Meadowes before him and one Hamon before him grounde their malte att their quernes. And he further saieth that the said John Meadowes being (a) Baker of great trade did sometime grinde p'te of his corne att the Kings mills and other p'te of the same att other mills.

He does not consider the complainant's mills are able to grind all the corn, grain, & malt of all the inhabitants of Kettering at any time of the year. "And he allsoe saieth that there are aboute one hundred and sixty, or about one hundred and eighty houses in Ketteringe, and that he beleeveth that the Custome of the King's Tennauntes in Ketteringe is suffitiente to sell the Kings mills on work all the yeere."

"ffrancis ffeaver of Ketteringe husbandman aged three score and ten yeeres deposeth . . . . that there are as hee taketh it, about twoe hundred householders uppon the Kings manno' besides those of the Parsonadge holde, w'ch he taketh to be aboute tenn or twelve," and he considers the tenants on the King's Manor can supply more than sufficient work to keep the mills going all the year, without the Rectory tenants.

One David Thomson of Kettering, clerk, aged seventy years, also gave evidence in favour of the defendants. Amongst other things he says that he, the depondant "knewe . . .

John Meadowes (had) one querne att the greyhounde brought thither by this deponante abouts thirty yeeres since."

"Alice Dugles wife of John Dugles Kettering, carpenter, aged fifty eight years . . . . saieth that shee was servaunte to the Compl aboute forty yeeres since for the space of about two yeeres . . . & that at that time the Complaynaunte had a querne in the said p'sonadge house whereat hee grounde maulte at that time."

It is needless to weary the reader with any more depositions in favour of the defendants (which are very numerous). as they all have the same object, i.e. to prove that the tenants on the Rectory Manor had never owed suit to the Mills of the Royal Manor, & that those tenants had always exercised their right to grind at any mills they chose, and to set up querns on their own premises.

From the remaining voluminous depositions in favour of Sawyer's claim the following are selected because they incidentally convey information upon contemporary matters of more general interest.

"Richard Wright of Kettering . . maulster, aged forty yeeres or thereabouts . . saieth that hee this deponente haveinge purchased a copyhould house in Ketteringe & hee beinge admitted to the same vppon the doeings of his ffealtie hee was sworn to doe his suite to the Kings mills by Mr. ffaulkner then and yet Understeward of his Ma'ts Manno of Kettering and that twoe others admitted att the same time to several Coppyhoulds tooke the like oath . . . That the defendaunte Edye holdeth a house in Ketteringe as Tennaunte to the Kings manno' . . . and hee further saieth that hee holdeth a house and a yard land as undertennaunte to one Carter another Coppyholder in the said Manno.' "

"He further saieth that the defendaunte Edye maketh yeerely five score quarters of maulte or thereaboutes and that hee selleth

aboute fowerscore quarters of the same some to bee grounde at his owne querne vppon the parsonadge holde and the rest elsewhere and that hee did contract w'th one Richard Browne for one yeere and w'th one Dingles for three yeeres to sell them all the maulte they spende in theire houses, and to grind his said maulte at his owen querne . . . He deponeth further that one William Abell beinge a Coppyholder of the Paasonadge holde in Ketteringe was amerced in the Kings Courte for breakeinge the Assise of breade, and that his wife in whose right hee holdeth his coppyholde was amerced for gatheringe of peas of land that was not her husbands."

"Richard Larratt of Ketteringe yeoman, aged fifty-eight yeeres . . . saieth that Coppyholders and Customary Tennauntes of the parsonadge hould in Kettering owe suite to his Ma'ts Courte leete and Courte Baron for the Kings manno' of Kettering, and are liable to the orders Bylawes and Customes in the said Courtes and bare office and are sworn in the said Courtes as other of the tennauntes are but he knoweth not whether any of the said tennauntes of the Parsonadge hould have been distrayned for the breache of the said orders or Bylawes."

John Warter labourer of Corby, eighty eight years old, knew the complainent when he lived at the parsonage house at Kettering. At that time he declared that Sawyer had no quern in his house, but used to grind at the Kings mills, and "hee knoweth it to bee soe beecause hee thee deponente was then a servant to the Complaynants mother and the Complayna t beinge evilly vsed att the Maulte Mill did send his to the said maulte mill to see his maulte grounde."

Lewes Dickman, labourer of Twywell, aged forty-eight, had kept Sawyers mault mill in Kettering for two years, about nineteen years before, and he knew that Sawyer had "bestowed great Costes in the repaireinge of the said mills, & that the maulte mill is very well able & sufficient to grinde all the maulte that is spente by the inhabitants of Kettering . . . for hee this deponent had divers Customers to the said mill out of the country &

that hee did att one time in twenty four hours space grinde five quarters of maulte more then the custome of the said towne of Ketteringe."

Thomas Edin, miller, of Kettering, aged twenty-five years, "saieth that Christofer Edey and William Smyth have of late withdrawen theire suites from the compl'ts mill . . . and that Christofer Edey hath p'swaded divers other inhabitants of Ketteringe to buy Maulte of him and to grinde it at his Querne . . . That Christofer Edey doth make att the least seven score quarters of barley into maulte every yeere . . . hee grindeth at his own querne to the quantitie of a hundred quarters in a yeere. As namely hee hath covenaunted w'th Dingles to sell him as much maulte as he will spende in two or three yeeres att the rate of twoe shillings the strike ready grounde and hath given bond for p'formance." . . . And that hee endeavoureth by other meanes to drawe away the custome of the Complaynants mills whereby the Complaynant is dampnified at least a strike a weeke and sometimes much more.

Edward Drewrey, yeoman of Kettering, aged twenty six years, had bought of Eady as much as six strikes of malt a week, & says Eady had bound himself in "twoe hundred pounds to grinde the same maulte att his quernes."

The reader has probably now had enough of this case. I regret I have been unable to discover, with certainty, in whose favour judgment was given, but it is highly probable that the "decree" referred in Sawyers suit against Abell, four years later (given in the Seventeenth Series), related to this case, if so Sawyer established his claim. There must have been a fair amount of perjury amongst the witnesses.

The writer cannot remember, but probably some of his readers can, whether the new disused Kettering watermill had three pairs of millstones or not.

To many who strolled by the banks of the Ise, in the Kettering or Warkton meadows, when that mill was a mill, the lines of a too much neglected poet may have occurred, in which, describing the silence that prevails during the intense heat at noontide, he says :

" Echo in her airy round
O'er the river, rock, and hill,
Cannot catch a single sound,
Save the clacking of the mill."

Alas ! these lines, to be applicable to modern Kettering need to be re-modelled something after this fashion :

" Echo in her airy round,
O'er the housetops stench, & steam.
Cannot catch a single sound,
Save the 'Buzzers' maddening scream."

" The Kettering Guardian," June 7, 1901.

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(To be continued).

266.—The Proverbs of Northamptonshire.

THE following variation of the well known " Spires and Squires " lines, or " Springs and spires,
Spinsters and squires,"
was communicated to the Editor, in October, 1902, by the Rev. R. H. Whitworth, then Vicar of Blidworth, and Chaplain of Newstead Abbey. Mr. Whitworth stated that fifty five years, before that time, when he lived in this County, these lines were well known.

" Northamptonshire of all the shires,
The most the poet's soul inspires,
For 'springs' abundant, lofty spires,
For spinsters fair, and haughty squires."

Ed.

267.—Northamptonshire and the Civil War.

(Continued from Page 119).

BEING maſters of the Town, at three of the Clock in the Afternoon they begin to Plunder, and continue the Spoil unto) the next Day-light failed them, until Wedneſday night. In this time they carry the wealth of the Town to *Northampton* and other places, ſparing none but thoſe whoſe Tongues are framed to *Shiboleth*, men of their own Faction, whether they are active againſt them, or ſtood Neuters: By which Eſay, thoſe Luke-warm men (who ſtand Pendulous equally poiſed between Rebellion and Loyalty, and know not which ſide to lean unto may gueſs what meaſure they are like to receive from the Rebels hands, if ever they come to have them in their power.

In the Town, two men eſpecially ſuffer under theſe Free-booters, Mr *Gray* and Mr *Fiſher*; from the firſt being Clerk of the Peace, they take away the Commiſſions of Peace, the Seſſions Rolls, together with his own Evidences and Leaſes, all his Houſehold-ſtuff, even to his very Bed-cords, leaving but one Sheet for his Wife and five Children: His Wheat and other Corn they give to their Horſes; what they did not eat, they threw into the Streets, and trampled it in the dirt. From the other they took Goods, and other things, amounting to a very great Sum: And to compleat their wickedneſs to their Oppreſſion, they add Scorn; for having taken away all that they could, in deriſion they affix Protections in writing under Colonel *Norwich* his hand, at his and ſome others doors, forbidding any man to Plunder. Generally what they could not carry away, they ſpoil, ſo that the Loſs ſuſtained by the Town, is valued at Six thouſand pounds.

They took Mr *Neile* Priſoner, and ſome Forty more, amongst them they took the Vicar, Maſter *Jones*, a grave and learned man, but lame and very ſickly, and having Plundered him of all he had, they mount him on a poor Jade, with a Halter inſtead of a

Bridle; the reſt they tie two and two together, and drive them before them to *Northampton*. Mr *Gray*, as I told you, was the day before led Priſoner to *Welby*, from thence to *Northampton*, where his Priſon cannot afford him protection from the fury and rage of the Soldiers; to make way to his death, they threaten to pull down the Houſe where he was confined: And the Commiſſioners finding he could not remain there with any ſafety, were conſtrained to ſend him away Prisoner to *London*. Being come thither, Articles are framed and exhibited against him, which being examined at a Committee, and no proof at all made, he was Voted to be diſcharged his Impriſonment: yet to delude Juſtice, and the *Petition of Right*, the Chair-man could never find a time to make his Report to the Houſe, ſo that he remained a Priſoner for a long time.*

(To be continued).

Ed.

268.—Barton Segrave Hall, Northamptonshire.

THE little village of Barton Segrave lies on the main road leading from Kettering to Burton Latimer, and is almost two miles from the former town.

On the left hand side of this road are three panelled limestone piers, each surmounted by a diminutive stone ball. Passing through these the carriage drive leads directly into a very large stable yard. Bending to the left the drive passes under an arch of yew up to the front of the hall.

This house is constructed entirely of lime stone, the roof being of Colley Weston slabs. The water pipes are of lead, and bear the date 1725. In the centre of the south front is a projecting porch, having a doorway with fluted pilasters, and a semi-circular architrave, over which is a window. On each side of the porch are three windows on the ground, three on the first floor, and one

* Mercurius Ruſticus: or, the Countries Complaint of The Barbarous Outrages Begun in the year 1642, by the Sectaries of this late flouriſhing Kingdom, 1647. p. 51.

From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

BARTON SEGRAVE HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 146.

dormer window in the roof. On each side of these flat portions, there is a projecting wing, in each of which are two windows on the ground, two on the first floor and one in the gable. This front therefore is quite symmetrical.

The West front formerly had a door in the centre, under a pointed architrave, which has now been changed into a window; and on each side are two windows, and there are five windows on the first floor, and three dormer windows in the roof. On the left of this is another building, one story high, with projecting bay.

The oldest part of the house appears to be the portion on the East behind the projecting wing, on the right hand of the South front. This is lower than the other parts of the house, and has seven windows on the ground floor, two of which have been closed. The high pitched roof comes down close above these windows, and in this roof there are six small dormer windows, each under a steeply pitched gable. All the windows are now all of sash construction.

On the West side of the house, are the formal gardens, which are beautifully laid out, with yew, thuja and cedar trees; and flower borders, stretching down to a sunk fence, adjoining a large field sloping down to River Ise. On the right of this is the picturesque orangery with dome, evidently of the same date as the house. Beyond this again is a lawn, shadowed by forest trees, and dipping down to a sunken garden, formerly a pond. On the other side of this is a plantation, in which is a very fine tulip tree, said to be the tallest specimen in the County.

The inner door of the porch leads direct into a large lounge hall, with three windows looking on to the drive in front, and opposite to which is a modern stone fire place. The floor is formed of large white eight sided quarries, with small black marble square quarries, set angle wise, between them. The Western end of this hall has recently been opened out, and a pair of pillars placed on either side, carrying a girder to support the wall above; thus connecting the hall with the room in the Western projecting wing.

The dining room opens out of the hall on the right, and this also, has three windows looking on to the drive.

Immediately behind the dining room is the broad and handsome oak stair-case with well carved newels and ballusters.

Beyond the dining room is the drawing room, in the projecting East wing of the house, with a pleasant little conservatory on the east side.

Behind the drawing room is the older portion of the house, previously described, containing a number of small rooms; and, alongside this portion, there is another range of buildings, containing the kitchen and offices, also apparently old, though probably remodelled.

The engraving of the hall, from which the second illustration is taken, was made by James Basire in 1791, for Bridges' History of Northamptonshire. This shows the house substantially as it is at the present time, though without any boundary fences. The Spire of Kettering Church is very conspicuous on the left hand side of this picturesque engraving.

Clarke's drawing of the hall from the south-west, is quite accurate, and is a good representation of this building.

Curiously enough our County Historian has nothing to say of this house, which he owned, and in which he resided. He only states that, "The manor, which is within the *Glouceſter* fee, with a conſiderable eſtate is now *John Bridges* Eſq; as ſucceſſor to his father, who about the year 1665, purchaſed of Mr. *Humfrey*, Lord *Cullen*, and others."*

All Whellam has to say is that, "*Barton Seagrave* Hall, the occasional residence of lady Hood, is an ancient plain stone building."†

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* Bridges' Northamptonshire Vol. II., p. 218.
† Whellan's Northamptonshire 1849, p. 835.

J. Basire, 1791.

BARTON SEGRAVE HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

To face page 149.

John Bridges purchased the estate, as has been said, soon after the middle of the Seventeenth century and no doubt resided in the old house at Barton. On his death in 17 the place passed to his eldest son, also a John Bridges, who resided there until his death in 1724. He was no doubt succeeded by his son William Bridges, who voted for Barton for a member of Parliament.

Barton Segrave passed to Charles Tibbits in 1792. He had one daughter and heiress Mary Isabella, who married 27 June, 1837, Samuel Hood, third Viscount Hood, by whom she had four sons and one daughter, Lord Hood died 8 May, 1846, and his widow married secondly George Hall. On his death in 1854, she married John Borlase Maunsell, of Rothwell Grange, who assumed the name of Tibbits, and lived at Barton Segrave until his death on 17 January, 1902. When Mary Isabella Viscountess Hood died 18 July, 1904, the property passed to her eldest son Francis Wheler Viscount Hood. He died 27 April, 1907, and the place went to his eldest son Grosvenor Arthur Alexander Viscount Hood, by whom the Barton Segrave Estate was offered for sale, in October, 1911. The Hall, with 68 acres, was then sold to Mrs. Everard, from whom it was purchased two years later by Mr. G. E. Stringer, who has since resided there, and by whose kind permission these notes are printed. ED.

269.—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Twenty Second Series).

(Continued from Page 144).

THE Witnesses who were examined in the Chancery Suit which formed the subject of the last three papers, furnished some useful information respecting the condition of Kettering three centuries ago.

From their depositions it appears that the town was then little more than an overgrown village of about two hundred and twenty houses, which implies a population of rather more than a thousand souls.

Of those houses, that now busy and commercially important part of the town, which is included between the Church yard the Market Place, Market Street, and the Church Walk, contained only about twelve houses; but these, if Elizabeth Grenhalgh's evidence is to be credited, were inhabited by some of the wealthier class of townsmen, men who considered themselves too respectable to send their bread to be baked at the common bake-house; although one of them (Sawyer), when he resided in the Parsonage House, did not seem to think it derogatory to send his sisters to the malt mill to watch the grinding of his malt, & see that he was not again "evilly used" there.

The statement of the quantities of grain & malt ground, and the price of the latter will, no doubt, be of considerable interest to those who are concerned with the corn & malt trades at the present time. Malt must have been an important item in domestic economy in those days, for tea being a little known luxury, ale was a universal beverage, and it may be noted that the alcohol does not appear to have shortened the lives of those who must have taken it in considerable quantities. Some of the witnesses had attained a good ripe old age.

The Parsonage House does not seem to have been inhabited by the Rector. In the accessible lists of the Rectors of Kettering there is a gap between the names of Anthony Burton & Thomas Harris. There is a possibility that the name of the witness "David Thompson clerk," should be inserted in that gap.

We are now approaching the period of that great national convulson, during which local records got into a state of hopeless confusion. The only sources of information open to us are those private family papers which were so fortunate as to escape the hands of the ruthless destroyer, and a few references to local matters occuring in State Papers, and contemporary "News Letters" and Pamphlets.

The following extracts show that Kettering was growing in importance in the early years of the seventeenth century:—

"March 24th, 1629, Mary, Countess of Westmoreland, to Secretary Dorchester. The late Earl of Westmoreland built a sessions house at Kettering and the town is accommodate for the receipt of the persons who usually attend a sessions there. Prays that her son may have the Custos-rotulorum's place there, and if it has already been disposed of to Lord Spencer, that the sessions there may be maintained. Since Lord Spencer had the better of the late Earl about the choosing a Knight of the Shire, their insultations over them have been insufferable."
(Calendar of State Papers 1628—1629, p. 502).

The appeal of the Countess was effectual, witness the following letter :

"Lord Keeper Coventry to the Lord Spencer. 1629, Sept. 2, Canbury. "Whereas an order was made by his Majesty sitting with the Lords in Council the first year of his reign, that the Quarter Sessions after Christmas for that County of Northampton should be kept yearly in Kettering; which, being recommended to the Earl of Westmoreland, then Custos Rotulorum of that County, hath been duly observed ever since: I am now, by Majesty's commandment, to signify his pleasure to your Lord ship who succeeds in that place, that your Lordship, may likewise take care to see the said order performed for the time to come; and have thought fit to remember it at this time against your next Michaelmas Sessions, when the gentleman and county are properly to take notice thereof, that they may attend the service for the following Sessions at Kettering accordingly." (Duke of Buccleuch's MSS, vol. I, page 268).

There appears to have been a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the Westmoreland family and several other of the leading families in the county at this time. Lord Montagu, writing from Boughton to Lord Mandeville, 19 Nov., 1625, says: "I am afraid we shall have some scuffling shortly amongst the Justices; the Earl of Westmoreland carried such a high hand over his fellow Justices by virtue of his Custos Rotulorum-ship, that it cannot be borne." (Buccleuch MSS, page 262).

Amongst other county gentlemen who were under the displeasure of the Countess was Sir Lewis Watson. She wrote to Secretary Dorchester on April 1st, 1631, beseeching that, "If her son have not the deputation of the Forest alone, Sir Lewis Watson may have no command over him." (Cal. State Papers, Chas 1st).

Shakspere may have had in his mind some recent case of "scuffling amoungst the Justices" of Warwickshire, and of one of those local magnates "carrying a high hand over his fellow Justices by virtue of his Custos-Rotulorum-ship," when he wrote this passage:

"Shallow. He shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esquire.
Slender. In the county of Gloucester, justice of peace, and corum.
Shal. Ay, cousin Slender, and Cust-alorum.
Slend. Ay, and ratolorum, too."

When the King, in the first year of his reign, made the order for the Sessions to be held once a year at Kettering, he probably had, at that time no intention of so soon parting with the Royal Manor.

However, as stated in the Nineteenth Series, the King in order to raise a much needed sum of money, granted the Manor away from the Crown, and soon afterwards there began a kind of scramble for the purchase of the Manor between Sir Lewis Watson and the ten Kettering men referred to in that series, whose names were "John Sawyer, of Kettering, esquire; ffrancis Sawyer and Edmond Hackney, of Kettering, gent; henry Baker, Thomas Good, William Meadow, Christopher Edie, Richard Wright, Edmond Drury, and John Roe, of Kettering, yeoman."

An Abstract (from the Exchequer Bills and Answers) of the amusing litigation respecting that purchase is given in Bull's History of Kettering, p. 25. A copy of the case is also preserved among the Rockingham Papers, but it is too long to be inserted here.

In the end Sir Lewis Watson became the purchaser of four of the ten parts into which the Manor was divided. Also of "all the fairies and marketts from tyme to tyme holden and to be holden within Kettering aforesaid, with their appurtenances, together with the Courts of Pie Powder and the perquisites and profitts of the same Courts and the stallage, piccage. tollage, and all other customs belonging and alsoe all that the common Backhouse with the appurtenances, &c. (Bull p. 27).

[The Pie-Poudre Court, from the old French "pied-puldreaux," a pedlar, was a Court instituted to administer justice for all injuries done in that very fair or market, and not in any preceding one. So that the injury must be done, complained of, heard and determined within the compass of one and the same day (Whishaw). "Piccage" was the sum of money paid for leave to break up ground for booths, stalls, &c., at fairs].

The total profits accruing to Sir Lewis from these sources are thus given by him, in his "Particular" of 1650. "Four parts in ten parts to be divided of the Manor of Kettering, the Liberty of Fairs and Markets there, and other lands and hereditaments in Kettering, and several enclosed Grounds in Barton, the yearly Revenue whereof being 171 1i." ("Rockingham Castle and the Watsons," p. 221).

From that time the Watsons of Rockingham Castle have enjoyed these profits, augmented a few years later, by the purchase of two more tenths of the Manor by Edward, second Baron Rockingham.

The Earliest intimation I have met with of Kettering people taking an active part in the serious civil strife, the gravity of which was then beginning to be generally recognized, was a fracas arising from an endeavour on the part of the authorities to enforce the payment of the obnoxious tax known as "Ship Money." Here is the case in brief :—

"6th Sept., 1638. Certificate of Roger Booth and Samuel Linell constables of Kettering, co. Northampton. They went with William Drewry and William Carter, collectors of ship-money, to the house of Francis Sawyer, of whom they demanded 16s. 1d., and upon non-payment distrained a horse. Sawyer, his wife, two men and a maidservant came to the rescue of the

animal distrained, and Drewry and Carter were violently assaulted, and together with Booth and Linnell were driven off the premises." Two days after Drewry and Carter furnish particulars of the assault. On the 16th September the Council wrote to Henry Middleton, sergeant-at-arms, to bring before the lords, Francis Sawyer, of Kettering. On the 20th September Sawyer was examined before the Attorney General. He alleged that Drewry took up an axe to strike him, "whereupon examinant's wife coming out of the house, and being great with child, cried 'Thou rogue! Whiltst thou kill my husband?' And took up a hand saw and struck Drewry upon the head behind, his back, whereat Drewry threw away the axe and said, 'Now it is (as) I would have it.' Sawyer confessed that he kept his horse and would not suffer him to be carried away."

On the 1st October, Francis Sawyer of Kettering, gentleman, and Samuel Moon, of Northampton, minister, give a bond to the King for £100, for the appearance of Sawyer before the Council, upon six days notice. In February of the next year we find William Drewry, of Kettering, petitioning the Council for redress against Sawyer, who has arrested him. He has not been paid his expenses as a witness. (Rockingham Castle and the Watsons, p. 222, where the case is summarized from the Calendar of State Papers for 1638).

Two years later Sir John Lamb, Dean of Arches, reported to Archbishop Land a meeting of Ministers which had been held at the Swan Inn, Kettering (then in Market Street) to consider the "Etcetera Oath." An account of this meeting will be found in "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons" and in "Bull's Kettering." This led to John Baxter, and Samuel Lynnil, another Kettering innkeeper, being brought before Sir John Lamb, at his house at Rothwell, to be examined as to what was said at the meeting. The chief accusation seems to have been against "Mr. Crawford, parson of Buckhull, who spoke of the Scotch Army having come into England for peace." The information of the two innkeepers was very meagre compared with that of "one Mr. Francis Sawyer,

brother to a justice of the peace of that town," which had been obtained a day or two before. This will be found in Mr. Bull's extract from the Calendar of State Papers referred to above.

"The Kettering Guardian,"
June 14, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise, and of the Editor of "The Kettering Guardian."

(To be continued).

270.—The Revd. Langton Freeman, An Eccentric Clergyman.

THE Revd. Langton Freeman was the eldest son of Richard Freeman of Whilton, Esquire and Elizabeth the daughter and heiress of Joseph Langton of Muscote, a hamlet of Brockhall, Esquire, and was baptised at Whilton, 28 November, 1710. He was for some years Rector of the Church of Bilton, Co. Warwick.

On the death of his father 14 August, 1749, he became Lord of the Manor of Whilton, by virtue of a settlement made in 1709 on the marriage of his father with Elizabeth Langton, Mr. Freeman never married, and he resided in a small picturesque house on the extreme south of the village, built of local yellow sand stone, with good mullioned windows, and on the east side of which is a stone with the initials and date:—

F
R M
ANNO 1666

On the southern side of the garden attached to this house is the summer house, of which more hereafter.

George Baker in his History records that this worthy, in his will dated the 16th September, 1783, gave the following singular

directions for his interment:—"And first, for four or five days after my decease, and till my body grows offensive, I would not be removed out of the place or bed I shall die on; and then I would be carried and laid in the same bed, decently and privately in the summer house now erected in the garden belonging to the dwelling-house where I now inhabit in Whilton, and to be laid in the same bed there, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and to be wrapped in a stout double winding-sheet; and in all other respects to be interred as near as may be to the description we receive in Holy Scripture of our Saviour's burial: the door and windows to be locked up or bolted, and to be kept as near in the same manner and state they shall be in at the time of my decease; and I desire that the building or summer house may be planted round with evergreen plants, and fenced off with iron or oak pales and painted of a drak blue colour: and for the due performance of this in manner aforesaid."

He devised the Manor of Whilton, with his dwelling-house and certain lands there to his nephew Thomas Freeman, of Daventry, Gentleman.

This eccentric old gentleman died on the 9 October 1783, and his directions appear to have been faithfully carried out, except that his remains were deposited in the aforesaid summer house on the 11 October 1783, the four or five days not having been allowed to elapse. His death is thus recorded in the local paper.

"Died. On Tue*ſ*day Morning la*ſ*t, in the 73d year of his Age, after a *ſ*hort Illne*ſ*s, Langton Freeman, Clerk, late of Whilton, in this County. And we are informed that by his Will he has bequeathed the Sum of 50l. to the Governors of the County Ho*ſ*pital in this Town, towards carrying on the charitable De*ſ*igns of that Society; and likewi*ſ*e the Sum of 50 l. for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of poor Clergymen, within the Dioce*ſ*e of Peterborough."*

* Northampton Mercury, October 13, 1783.

It is somewhat curious that neither in this or the succeeding issues of the Mercury is there any reference to this curious disposal of Freeman's body.

Baker does not mention whether the funeral directions of Langton Freeman were carried out, but Whellam quotes the will and adds :

"The remains of the Rev. Langton Freeman, a native of this parish and a man remarkable for his eccentricities, lie eveloped in a feather-bed in a summer-house a little south of the village."*

It is recorded that,

"The fence and even the trees have now disappeared and the summer-house is in ruins. Some years ago an entrance was effected through the roof, and the deceased was found completely mummified, without any wrappers, one arm lying down by the side, the other across the chest."†

This summer-house is built against the south wall of the garden, as previously mentioned. The lower part is of yellow sand stone, the walls on the north and west are of old brick work. The doorway on the north, with carved key stone, is in the centre, and small window on each side, all carefully bricked up. There is also a large window on the west, which has likewise been closed. The wall on the east has entirely disappeared. At the top of the wall on the west there is a well carved stone table moulding beneath the eaves of the roof which has entirely fallen in. The whole building is covered with masses of ivy, and the whole place lookes desolate in the extreme.

Needless to say the Parish Register does not contain any reference to Mr. Freeman's death or burial, and enquiries in the Village do not enable us to say when this summer house was opened.

Ed.

* History of Northamptonshire, by Francis Whellam & Co., 1874, p. 332.
† Curinsities of the Search-Room. A collection of Serious and Whimsical Wills. Pub. 1880, p. 123.

271.—John Clare, The Northamptonshire Peasant Poet.

THE Editor has recently acquired a poem, in the autograph of John Clare, which seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced in "Northamptonshire Notes & Queries," more especially as there is with this poem a letter written by Dr. Matthew Allen, when he forwarded it to Mr. P. S. Akerman.

[The First Meeting].

—

Where are you going, lovely maid,
This morning fine & early?
Im going to Walkerd, Sir, she said
& made acro*ſ*s the barley.

Her neck a thumb & finger span
Her bosum swelling over
Her waist was half the vulgar kind
An armful for a lover.

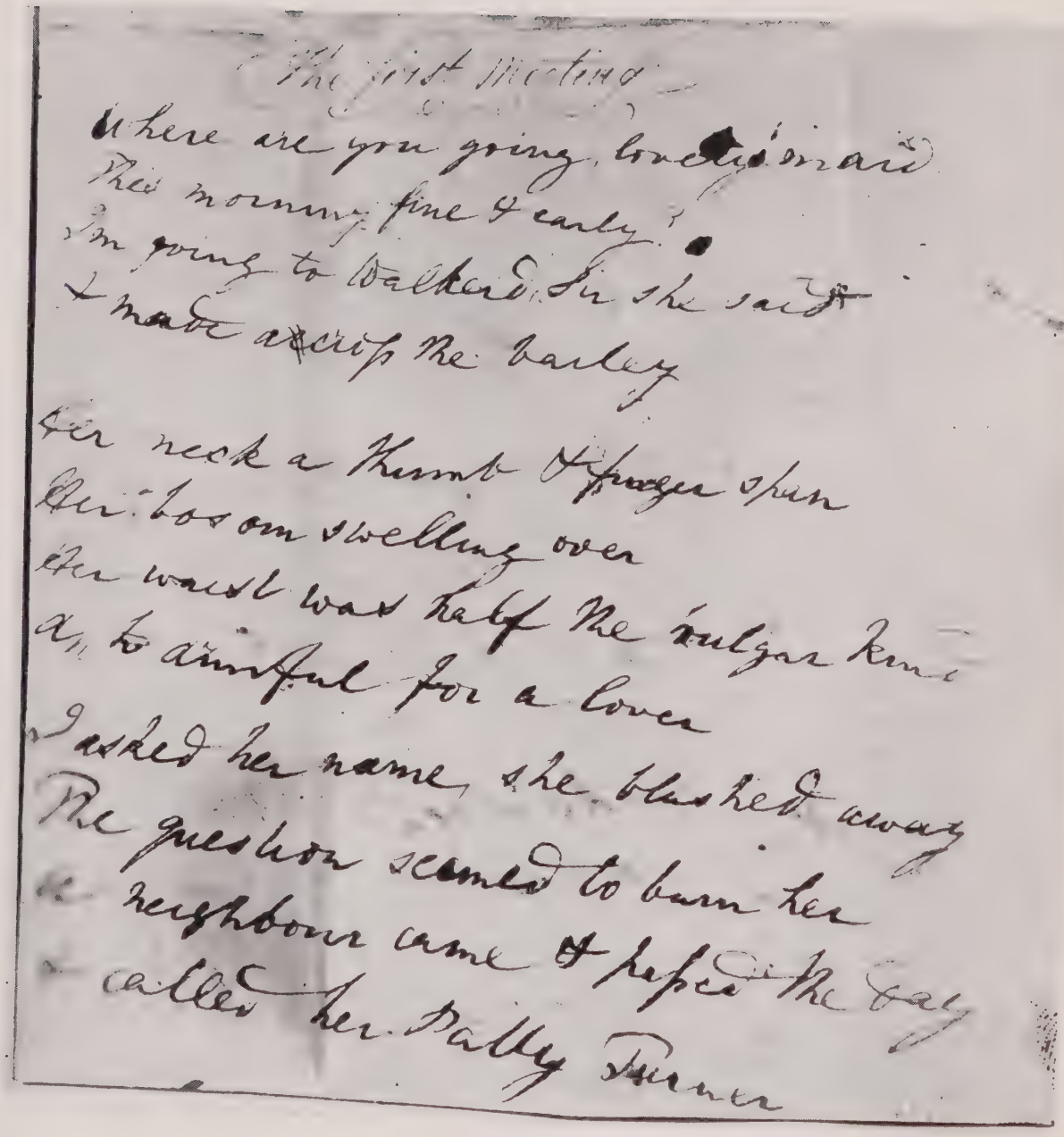
I asked her name, she blushed away
The question seemed to burn her
A neighbour came & pas*ſ*ed the day
& called her Patty Turner.

She led me on a pleasant way
Through fields when brown & fallow
Dear Walkerd lay upon the hill
& Stamford in the hollow.

I see* the oak agen the door
The wood agen the garden
I bade good bye she turned agen
With smiles my look rewarding.

---

* This word has been struck out in a later hand, and the word "saw" written above it. ED.


The first Meeting

Where are you going, lovely maid
This morning fine & early?
I'm going to Walkerd, sir she said
To make a crop the barley

Her neck a Thumb & finger span
Her bosom swelling over
Her waist was half the virgin Queen
A, to a mistress for a lover

I asked her name, she blushed away
The question seemed to burn her
A neighbour came & helped the day
& called her Patty Turner

PART OF POEM BY JOHN CLARE.

To face page 153.

I wrote my better poems there
To beauty's praise I owe it
The muses they get all the praise
But woman makes the poet.*

A womans is the dearest love
Theres nought on earth sincerer
The leisure upon beauty's breast
Can anything be dearer.

The muses they are living things
& beauty ever dear
& though I worshiped stocks & stones
Twas woman everywhere.

In love's delight my steps was† led
I sung of beauty's choice
I saw her in the books I read
& all was Mary Joyce.

I saw her love in beauty's face
I saw her in the rose,
I saw her in the fairest flowers
In every weed that grows.

Till Patty fell in beauty's way
That dearer loves recall
& stood a flower in beauty's way
The lily of them all.

Written in ink on both sides of a sheet of foolscap paper, with the water mark,

M & W E
1823

* Richard Steele, in "The Lying Lover," uses almost the same words. Lettice speaking of Young Bookwit, says he wrote "Pure, pure verses." Penelope replies, "Whoever writ'em, he's not the first poet I have made. They may talk, and say nature make a poet, but I say love makes a poet." ED.

† This word has been struck out in a later hand, and the word "were" written above it. ED.

The title "The First Meeting," is not in Clare's hand writing. These verses were probably written early in 1841, shortly before the escape of Clare from Fair Mead House, Highbeach, in Epping Forest. They are singularly like the lines "A Sonnet" printed by Mr. F. Martin,* only in this case "the lovely maid" is "going to Walkerd," whereas in the other case she is called "Maid of Walkherd."

The confusion of mind of the Poet, mentioned by Mr. E Blunden† is very apparent in these verses. His wife Patty Turner of Walkerd Lodge, being mixed in his mind with his first love Mary Joyce.

This Walkerd or Walkherd Lodge is situated in the Parish of Great or Bridge Casterton, in the County of Rutland, and is almost two miles north-east of the village. This house is little more than a cottage, with a barn at one end. It is built of lime stone, and covered with Colley Weston slabs; there is a window on each side of the door, and two windows above, and at the back is a projecting part with two gables.

These buildings are behind the more recently erected farm house, now known as Walk Farm.

The letter written by Dr. Allen, when he sent the poem, is as follows:—

Feby 1, 1841.
High Beach.

My dear Sir

I inclose at your request some of Clares writing.

Why shew respect to the mere hand writing, & no humanity to the man nor his family.

---

* The Life of John Clare, by Frederick Martin, 1865, p. 278.
† John Clare, Poems chiefly from Manuscript, 1920, p. 36.

I pledge myself, that if a small annuity could be secured for him, he will very soon recover and remain so—& yet people desire the autograph of a man who but for me would ere this would have been a hople/s case permanently confined & lost in the ma/s of paupers in some public Establishment or perhaps what is worse exposed to the idle gaze of fools.

You have never fulfilled your promise.

I am My Dear Sir
Yrs very sincerely
M. Allen.

I have been from home or you wd have recd this sooner.

Directed to

P. S. Ackerman Esqr
Greenwich Railway Office
London.

pre paid

All the writers on Clare, who mention Dr Allen, agree that he was one of the early reformers of the treatment of the insane, and a most human man; and certainly this letter shows him to have been both able and kindly.

A reproduction is given of the first three verses of this poem The only other facsimile of his writing which has been published, appears in "Northamptonshire Botanologia: John Clare" by J. Claridge Druce.*

As this poem "Pastoral Fancies," was written about 1827, and "The First Meeting" in 1841, no apology is needed for this second reproduction.

Ed.

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*Journal of the Northamptonshire Natural History Society and Field Club, Vol. XVI p. 198.

This poem, with many slight variants, was printed by Cyrus. Redding in his English Journal, 1841.

The lines are in the nature of an autobiographical statement—first (indeed at school, as I have lately discovered), Clare was in love with Mary Joyce; and secondly he became as fond of Patty, as his poem says.

The letter of Dr. Allen is eloquent. He was a strange, almost a great man; and such down right speech is good to read. One would like to know what became of this Allen at last. There is, amongst the MSS at the British Museum, a kind letter from him to Clare at Northborough after his escape.

The Epping Forest period is the least reconnoitred part of Clare's life, both in respect to his general ways and his poetry; and therefore any information relating to this period is of special interest. E. Blunden.

272.—Sir Richard Lane, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

SIR Richard was the eldest son of Richard Lane of Courteenhall, gentleman, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Clement Vincent of Harpole. He was baptized at Harpole, his mother's home, 12 November 1584. He became Attorney General to the Prince of Wales in 1634, defended Lord Strafford in 1641, was knighted 1643, and created Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, and Lord Keeper. He died, as is shown, in exile at Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, on the 12th of May 1650. His widow died 22 April and was buried 24 April 1669 at Kingsthorpe, as "The Lady Margaret Lane." Dorothy Lane, one of his sisters, married William Randolph, of Little Houghton, and left descendants, many of whom were prominent in the history of Virginia. The following interesting and curious account of the death and funeral of Sir Richard Lane is from the contemporary journal of Jean Chevalier, a Jerseyman. The original manuscript of this formerly belonged to Miss Hemery, one of Chevalier's descendants, and is now in the possession of the "Société Jersiaise."

*Note—For an account of Sir Richard, see Rev. R. M. Serjeantson's History of St. Peter's, Northampton 179—181. Also Heralds' Vis. of Northants 1619, p. 107.

Journal de Jean Chevalier.
Jersey. Labey et Fils . Imprimeurs
Beresford Library, St. Hélier.

Ici est p'ley de millord quiper [keeper] garde du grand seaux du roy et de son enterrement en leglise de saint hellier.

—

1650 12 Mai En ce tempts ici a savoir la nuict du dimanche douzienne du mois de may deceda passant de ce ciecle a lautre millord quiper garde du grand seaux de sa maieste britanique le roy defunt layant eslevey en cet honneur durant ces malheureux troubles dentre le roy et son p'lement q' de se confier en luy de la garde de son grand seaux estant de son privey conseil aux p avant les troubles il estoit appeley Mr. Laisne et durant ces troubles le roy defunt le fit garde de son seaux de quoy il fut appelley millord quiper a cause de la garde du seaux du roy du quel il avoit la garde estant acause de son office le premier lord du roy charles premier et second q le continua en la place de garde de son seaux et premier de sou privey conseil le quel estoit subiecd a la malladie de la pierre dors q le roy p'tit de Jersey pour sen aller en hollande acause de son Infiermitey il ne sen allit point avecq le roy p terre accauze q cestoi un trop grand et long chemin pour luy a faire p'terre mais des q le roy fut p'ty de Jersey pour aller en hollande il sen allit a saint mallo pour passer de dans les navires hollandois q estois prest a partir pour aller en hollande p mer estant a saint mallo son mal se rengrega sur luy demeurant aux liet fort mallade le vent vint bon et les hollandois q estoi- prest sen allerent en hollande ne sepouvant aubarquer accauze de sa foiblesse demeurant a saint mallo a donc le duc et sire george lanvoyerrent a querir tout dempuis ayant tous Jours estey mallade tellement q sa cher [chair] se consuma accauze de ceste pierre graveleuse quj le consuma Jusques aux ners estant mort on louvrit aux quel il fut trouvey en sa vesie—13—pierre don il y en avoit vnne q estoit aussy grosse come le noyaux dun oeuf et quatre autres de grosseurs et les huiet autres estois come des pois en grosseur ayant sa vesie toute seiche sans auxcune eaux

ayant decede aux chasta Ellizabet dieu ne luy ayant point fait la grace daller a breda tro uver la le roy il avoit reisistey de tout son pouvoir q le roy nallit point avecq les ecossois dieu en ayant ordonney autrement quil na point veu les miseires avenir ayant lessey ses os en Jersey. Jil fut enterrey honorablement ayant a son convoy le duc [Le Du d' York, frère du roy] q le vint conduire Jusques aux bout de la terre de lislet et quelques quatre vingts mousequeteres q marchois devant le corps portant leurs mousequets soubs leurs bras le petit bout en arriere trois tembours revestus en noir le corps estant portey p quatre homes sur leurs espau les et des deux costes marchois—8—homes ayant la main aux drap du quel le sercueil estoit couvert don sire george de carteret en estoit vn et les gentils homes du duc sur le drap de noir q estoit sur le cercueil ses armoirie y estois placez de papier paint deux p les deux bouts et trois de chauxcun costey aux quelle estoit emprainte la figure dun lion et trois crouez [crois] deux p desus le lion et unne p desous la chaire du pasteur estoit toute revestue en noir ou estois les armoirie du defunt docteur bayan fit le presche en anglois a ces funerailles appres le presche achevy il fut enterrey au haut de leglise de saint hellier visavis du tombeaux de maxsimelien noreys come on le mettoit en terre on tira trois vollez de mousequets et du chastau fut tirey sept coups de canon don le dernier coup y avoit unne balle q passit p desus le cimetiere et sen allit tomber aux coyes [auCoie] a la porte phelipe pallot ou cest quil Jy avoit unne feme grosse q sen alloit sortir p la porte lorsque elle ouit le bruict elle se treculla [se recula] et neut point de mal la balle fit unne fosse sur du grais et regaillit p desus unne muraille et sen allit de dans le Jardin coupant des branches dun poirier puis tombit de dans un fossey ou elle eutra quelque pied et demy et y demeura en estant tiree p appres.

Appres lenterrement sire George donnit pour les pauvres de la prroisse (sic) de saint hellier—28—ll tournois ou estimorit de faire sur sa fosse un tombeau car cestoit le premier lord q peut estre Jamais avoit estey enterrey en leglisse de saint hellier il

estoit home de lettre ayant bon savoir accauze de quoy le roy deffunt le fit lord et garde de son seaux accause de sa fidellitey et savoir don il estoit douey avecq un grand esprit ce neantmoins on ny a point fait de tombeaux la memoire de luy ses passees [s'est passée] come le tempts sest escoulley.

[Translation].

Here is mention of the Death of my Lord Keeper, guardian of the Great Seal of the King, and of his interment in the Church of Saint Hellier.

1650, 12 May. At this time be it known on the night of Sunday the 12th of the month of May there died, passing from this world to the other, my Lord Keeper, Guardian of the Great Seal of His Britannic Majesty the King deceased who placed him in this honour during these unhappy troubles between the King and his Parliament and trusted him with the Guardianship of His Great Seal, being of his Privy Council. Before the troubles, he was called Mr. Lane and during these troubles the King deceased made him Guardian of His Seal, from which he was called my Lord Keeper because of the guardianship of the King's Seal of which he had guard being on account of his office the first Lord of King Charles the first and the second who continued him in office of Guardian of his Seal and first [Lord] of his Privy Council who indeed was subject to the malady of the stone when the King left Jersey to go to Holland. On account of his infirmity he went not with the King by land for it was a great and lengthy journey for him to make by land, but when the King had left Jersey to go to Holland, he went to Saint Malo to take passage thence in a Dutch vessel which was ready to leave, in order to go to Holland by sea. While he was at Saint Malo, his disease grew upon him, and he lay in bed very ill. The wind became favourable and the Dutch who were ready set out for Holland, since he could not embark on account of his weakness. Remaining accordingly at Saint Malo, the Duke and Sir George sent to fetch everything for him since he was all the time so ill

that his flesh wasted on account of the gravelly stone which wasted his strength to the very sinews. When he was dead, they opened him and found in his bladder 13 stones, one of which was as big as an egg, four others of some size, and the other eight as big as peas, when his bladder was quite dry without any water. Having died at Elizabeth Castle, God not having granted him the favour of going to Breda to find the King there, he had resisted with all his power that the King went not with the Scots. God having ordained otherwise that he saw not the miseries to come since he left his bones in Jersey. He was honourably interred, having in his funeral procession the Duke [of York] who came to accompany it to the end of the land of the islet, and some eighty musketeers who marched before the body carrying their muskets under their arms the small end backwards, three drums draped in black, the body being carried by four men on their shoulders, and marching on each side 8 men with a hand on the pall with which the coffin was covered, of whom Sir George de Carteret was one, and the gentlemen of the Duke. On the black pall which was on the coffin his arms were placed of paper painted, two for the two ends and three on each side on which was marked the figure of a lion and three crosses two above the lion and one below. The pulpit of the clergyman was all draped in black, where there were the arms of the deceased. Dr. Bayan preached in English at the funeral. After the sermon was ended, he was interred at the top of the church of St. Hellier opposite the tomb of Maximilian Norreys. As they put him in the ground they fired three volleys of musketry and from the Castle were fired seven discharges of cannon of which the last discharge had a ball which passed over the cemetery and fell at Coie at the door of Philip Pallot where it happened there was a big woman who was about to go out by the door when she heard the noise and fell back and had no harm. The ball made a hole on the sand stone and rebounded over a wall and went thence into the garden, cutting some branches of a pear tree, then fell into a ditch where it entered some foot and a half, and remained there, being taken out a little after.

After the interment Sir George gave for the poor of the parish of St. Hellier 28 French livres. They thought of erecting over his grave a tomb for he was probably the first Lord who had ever been interred in the Church of St. Hellier. He was a man of letters having good learning, on account of which the King deceased made him Lord and Guardian of His Seal, on account of his fidelity and learning with which he was endowed and with great wit For all that, there was erected no tomb. The memory of him has passed, as time has fled.

H. Isham Longden.

273.—Barnack and its Stone Quarries. (251).

IN Pytchley's book of charters in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, is recorded an interesting indenture between the abbot and convent of Peterborough and the parson of Barnack relating to the famous quarry.

Cum controuersia esset inter abbatem et conuentum de Burgo sancti Petri ex una parte et H rectorem ecclesie de Bernake ex altera super decimis lapidicine que facta est in terra Johannis Falvel de qua quidem terra abbas et conuentus Burgi consueuerunt percipere duas garbas decimarum et rector ecclesie de Bernake terciam garbam, facta est amicabilis composicio inter eos in hunc modum videlicet quod recessum est a compromissis factis inter eos et a composicione prius facta et remisse sunt hinc inde pene in compromissis illis apposite Abbas autem et conuentus percipient duas partes decimarum lapidicine predicte et predictus H terciam et idem H soluet nomine amicabilis composicionis monasterio burgi duos solidos sterlingorum annuos in die Apostolorum Petri et Pauli apud Burgum Ita erit quamdiu lapidicina est in terra predicta . Et si lapidicina ibi non fuerit uel nullus lapis ibi effodiatur predictorum solidorum cessabit solucio . Et si eadem lapidicina redigatur ad culturam arabilem predictum monasterium percipiet duas partes decimarum garbarum et persona ecclesie terciam sicut consueuerunt percipere antequam

ibi esset lapidicina . Si autem lapidicina fiat in terris dominicis Roberti filii Galfridi et Hugonis de Barnake in quibus abbas et conuentus memorati consueuerunt percipere duas partes decimarum garbarum idem abbas et conuentus percipient eodem modo duas partes decimarum petre lapidicine et persona terciam nichil inde soluendo preter memoratos duos solidos . Ista autem composicio facta est super premissis per Walterum de sancto Edmundo monachum ad componendum procuratorem constitutum et prefatum Hugonem presentem . Saluo iure utriusque partis et omnibus aliis . Et sciendum est quod in ista composicione et per istam composicionem retinuit memorata persona decimas feni de feudis dominicis militum predictorum . Et ut ista composicio firmius obseruetur premissa est pena hinc inde quinque marcarum ab illa parte soluenda qui huic composicioni presumpserit obuiare . Et est a partibus concessum in archidiacono Lincolie qui pro tempore fuerit ut ipse remota appellacione compellat partem nolentem composicionem seruare ad pene commisse solucionem parti composicionem seruanti faciendam composicione nichilo minus in suo robore durantura . Et in huius rei testimonium apposita sunt huic scripto sigilla Prioris Depinge et magistrorum W . et W . de Lincolia qui hanc pacem procurauerunt una cum sigillis parcium . Actum anno gratie MCCXXXI. in ecclesia de Marham, v. Idus Januarii.

The Knights holding fees in Barnack were the descendants of Geoffrey Fauvel and Gilbert of Barnack, knights of the honour of Peterborough in the reign of Stephen.

An arrangement had been made (1) that certain of the Peterborough knights should give two parts of the tithes arising from their knights fees to the office of the sacristy in the monastery, for the building and restoration of works and offices in the monastery and for the provision of lights upon the altars. The remaining one third part of the tithes was received by the

(1) The tithes of these knights were confirmed to the sacristy by a charter of Abbot Martin de Vecte and a bull of Pope Eugenius *vide* Pytchley, *h. C*, fo. 77 ; Hugo Candidus, edit. Sparke.

From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

BIRKWELL HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

rector of the parish in which each fee was situated. The latter was of course entitled to the whole tithe arising from that part of his parish which was not included in a knight's fee. The rector of Barnack claimed the valuable tithe from the profits of stone quarried in the "hills and hollows" and a difficuly arose when this quarry extended into the Fauvel Fee. The dispute was determined in Marholm church, when the abbot and convent were represented by their attorney Walter of St. Edmund's, afterwards abbot of Burgh and Hugh the rector apparently appeared in person before the prior of Deeping and two other nominees of the archdeacon on the 8th January, 1231.

W. T. Mellows.

274.—Pipewell Hall, Northamptonshire.

PIPEWELL Hall is situated in the Parish of Rushton, and lies on the North and West side of the District Road leading from that village to East Carlton.

Passing through the entrance gate there is a picturesque stone Lodge on the left, and the drive leads through an avenue of old elm trees up to the front door.

The earlier portions of the house are constructed of local white lime stone and the later of local ironstone with facings of Ketton and Weldon stone and the whole of the building is roofed with small tiles.

The South front has a flat portion in the centre with projecting wings and, in the middle is the porch with arched doorway, and a small light on each side. To the right and left of this porch is a three light window, with mullions and transomes, on the first floor are three similar windows of two lights each, and in the roof above are two dormer windows of two lights.

The projecting wings have gables towards the South, and are similar, except that on the left the angles have rusticated stone work, as shewn in Clarke's drawing. On the ground floor on each side is a large bay window, having five mullioned and transomed lights. Above each of these on the first floor are two windows, of two lights each; and in each of the gables is a small plain window. All the windows on this front, except those in the bays, dormers, and gables, have square hood mouldings.

On the West side of the house is the later portion, which has been erected since Clarke made his drawing. This part of the building has on the South, a two light mullioned window (recently made) on the ground floor, a one light window on the first floor, and a dormer window in the roof. On the same side is a projecting chimney stack, set diagonally, which is divided above the roof into two separate chimneys. The West front of this block, has a gable on each side, containing a large window with mullions on the ground floor, a four light mullioned and transomed window on the first floor; and a three light mullioned window in each gable. In the centre there is a projecting square part, with a single light pointed window, beneath hood mouldings terminated by carved heads, on the ground floor. Above this there is an oriel window of three lights, corbelled out from the wall, which is surmounted by a small parapet, ornamented with two heads, two flowers and two gargoyles at the angles. The North front of this part of the house has one two-light mullioned and transomed, and one single light transomed window on the ground, and two similar windows on the first floor.

The North front of the older part of the house has been much altered since Clarke made his drawing, by the additions of a large block which fills up the whole space between, and projects beyond the two wings. This new block again has a projecting part in the centre, which contains a three light mullioned and transomed window on the ground, and a similar window on the first floor. In the part on each side, which is set back is a single light window, with another window above. Immediately above the string course there is a low parapet.

The wings on each side now appear slightly set back, and are as shewn in the drawing, except that the rusticated masonry on the left has been chopped off. The wings are therefore now similar having each two tall windows on the ground, two on the first floor, and one square window in each gable. The domestic offices are situated on the East side, and there is a stone over the door leading into the yard, on which is carved the date 1864, and the letters H H interlaced, evidently for Holden Hambrough.

Neither the later portion of the house on the West, or the central block on the North, are at all in character with the original building.

The front door opens into the hall, which has windows on each side looking on to the drive, and a carved stone mantelpiece on the right. The floor is of stone quarries, and the ceiling of oak.

Opposite to the hall door is the dining room, which is entered through double doors in a wall three feet and a half wide. This room is oblong and has three windows looking towards the Park. The beautifully carved mantelpiece is of alabaster, and came from the Great Exhibition of 1851.

On the left of the hall is the inner hall, containing the original oak staircase, with the smoking room on the right, and morning room on the left with bay window.

Beyond the inner hall are two rooms, the first used is the billiard room, and the second, which is entered through a high four centred doorway is the drawing room.

Upstairs on the first and second floors are fourteen bed and dressing rooms.

In the basement there are extensive cellars, arched in brick.

The original house was probably erected towards the end of the seventeenth century, the plan of the building being somewhat unusual, at any rate in this County. It forms the letter H, with the hall in the centre, forming the main feature, the staircase, and the parlours on the West, and the kitchen and servants quarters on the East.

The porch and bay windows on the South do not appear to have formed part of the original building, as they are not bonded into the main walls ; and when they were added probably most of the windows were remodelled.

In the windows of the hall, on either side of the front door are shields emblazoned on the glass. These read correctly from the outside of the house, and not as is usual from the inside.

The shield on the right bears the arms :—

Azure, four escucheons argent, the first and second are charged with a water bouget, with two crescen's in chief, the third and fourth are chargea with five crescents, between the escucheons is a pastoral staff in pale or.

This shield has not been identified.

The shield on the right bears the arms :—

Per pale. Dexter. Argent, three crescents gules. Sinister. Azure, a pastoral staff or.

An illustration of these arms will be found in Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, for the Cistercian Abbey of Pipewell.

The land on the West side of the drive is at considerable height, and is approached by a broad flight of stone steps, which lead up to this wilderness, containing large oaks, elms, birch, acacia, Wellingtonia, and several varieties of fir.

Another flight of steps leads down to the tennis lawn on the West of the house.

There are charming rock gardens in and adjoining the pond to the North of the house.

There does not seem to be any history of this building ; and the first reference to it that can be found is on Thomas Eyre's Map of Northamptonshire, which was engraved in 1779, where by the side of "Pipwell Abbey" is the name of the owner or occupier "Col. Harcourt."

The house is not mentioned by Bridges in his History of Northamptonshire ; neither is it noticed in Whellan's History, which was published in 1849.

Mrs. C. M. Holden Hambrough states in her "Chronicles," that "The old part of the present House erected in 1675, was built with the stone taken from the ruins of the Abbey." This is no doubt correct.

It appears that the Hambroughs purchased the estate about the year 1820 from the Harcourts: and it appears that John Hambrough was possessed of the same in 1859. He was born in 1793, and married Sophia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Gore Townsend, of Honnington Hall, Co. Warwick.

By a deed of Settlement made in November 1859 Mr. Hambrough conveyed the estate to Albert John Hambrough and The Revd. Windsor Hamborough, as Trustees for his second but surviving son, Oscar William Hambrough on his marriage with The Honble. Caroline Mary, daughter of Samuel, Third Viscount Hood. Mr. John Hambrough died in 1861.

Mr. Oscar William Hambrough was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1856, and he assumed the additional name of Holden in 1862. He died in September, 1900.

Whellan, in his History published in 1874, describes the house at that time as "a large stone mansion in a well wooded park of 16 acres, and surrounded by pleasant gardens." He also states that the Honble. Alexander Frederick Hood resided at this house; so we may presume that Mr. Holden Hambrough lent the place to his brother-in-law.

Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart., lived here for some years.

Mr. Samuel Jason Lloyd purchased the place in August, 1921, from the Trustees of Albert Fitzroy Hambrough; and by his kind permission we are enabled to give these notes on the house.

The Pipewell Estate formerly consisted of 1616 acres, and formed part of the great Forest of Rockingham, and it was situated in the Parishes of Desborough, Great Oakley, Rushton, and Wilbarston.

To the North-east of the Hall, and on the other side of Harper's Brook, the Cistercian Abbey of Pipewell stood.

Extensive excavations were made on the site of this Abbey in September, 1909, under the direction of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., when the foundation of a number of the piers in the church, the East-end of the chancel, and portions of the chapter house were uncovered: in fact enough was discovered to enable him to complete the plan of the buildings.*

At this house, half-a-century ago, the Honble. Mrs. Holden Hambrough produced an interesting little work, being one of the very few local histories, which were privately printed in the County.

This is a thin post octavo book bound in white buckram, the arms of the Abbey, as given by Dugdale, stamped in gold on the side.

The first title page is a follows :—

PIPEWELL CHRONICLES.

Edited by

C. M. Holden-Hambrough.

No. 1—

"MY BULLFINCHES."

Dedicated to "ALBA," *in remembrance of Happy Days spent together.*

PIPEWELL:

printed and published by
C. M. Holden-Hambrough & C. G. Hamond-Græme.

MDCCCLXXXIII.

Following this is :—

PIPEWELL CHRONICLES.

No. 2—

Introduction.

And after the introduction is the title page, as follows :—

*Associated Architectural Societies' Report and Papers, Vol. XXX., p. 299.

PIPEWELL CHRONICLES.

No. 2—

THE HISTORY OF

PYPPEWELLE ABBEY

In the Olden Time.

Compiled and Printed

by

C. M. Holden-Hambrough,

Pipewell :

MDCCCLXXXIV.

ED.

275.—GLIMPSES OF KETTERING IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

By C. Wise.

(Twenty Third Series).

(Continued from Page 155).

WHILE the minds of Kettering people were exercised by the local disputes related in the last series, the mind of the nation was anxiously fixed on the disputes between the King and his Parliament, which had now become so serious that war between the two parties was plainly seen to be inevitable.

In the absence of sufficient direct notices of the part which Kettering took in the great Civil War, it will be necessary to draw upon the private correspondence of gentlemen of influence in the neighbourhood. Some slight indication will thus be obtained of the varying character of local popular feeling.

From the outset of the troubles, Sir Lewis Watson, the venerable Lord Montagu, of Boughton, and his brother Henry, the first Earl of Manchester, took part with the King, and maintained their loyalty to the end. There can be little doubt that the action of

Lord Montagu and of Sir Lewis Watson would have some weight with public opinion in Kettering, where their influence was considerable. In the earlier part of the struggle loyalty to the Crown seems to have been the prevailing sentiment there, notwithstanding the opposition to the exaction of Ship Money, of which we have just seen an example.

When the King was about to set up his standard at York he required the nobility and gentry of his kingdom to join him there, with men and arms according to their ability. The following extracts from letters, recently published, from the Duke of Buccleuch's manuscripts, will show the manner in which this royal mandate was obeyed by Lord Montagu and some members of his family. It may be remarked here that his son and successor, Edward, 2nd Baron Montagu, afterwards showed an inclination for the opposite party, and that Lord Mandeville, who succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Manchester, became the celebrated leader of the Parliamentary Forces :—

"From Lord Montagu to Sir John Cooke, Knt., one of his Majesty's principal Secretary's of State,

1639, Feb. 18th, Boughton. Upon Tuesday the 5th of this month, I received a letter from the King's most excellent Majesty, requiring me to attend his royal person and standard at his Majesty's City of Yorke, by the 1st of April next ensuing, in such equipage and with such force of horse as my birth, honour, and interest in the public safety do oblige me unto, and as his Majesty doth and hath reason to expect from me . . . . . Now may it please the King's most excellent Majesty, for those considerations and ends in his Majesty's letter signified I am ready to lay down my life and all that I have for the defence of them. And though I am old, 76 years, and have some great infirmities upon me, yet (God enabling me) I will rather venture my life than deny to serve his Majesty upon those occasions ; and for assistance in this war, to furnish his Majesty with six horses armed in all points, as I shall be directed in convenient time to provide them ; as also with my prayers to

Almighty God to direct his Majesty in all his ways, and to bless all his Majesty's godly endeavours."

The Earl of Manchester to his brother, Lord Montagu: "1639, Feb. 25th. Your letter is delivered and your tender of six horses accepted of . . . . . All the Peers are here very forward to attend the King, and you will shortly have a declaration of the King's concerning this voyage."

William Montagu to his father, Lord Montagu: "1639, Feb. 28th. I shall begin my letter with the same wish which you were pleased to end yours with, that notwithstanding the preparations we may have peace. Since I presented my last letter we have sought about for arms, but can get none, neither can any be made under three week's time, so that unless your Honour can have them out of the Tower, your own must serve . . . . In the meantime, I have bespoken six case of pistols with firelocks."

Edward, Viscount Mandeville, to his uncle Lord Montagu: "1639, March 6th, Warwick House . . . . I perceive your worship is troubled for your providing of arms. I shall do my best to provide six carabine arms for you. You shall not need to have curasses for livery coats; there is no need; only buff coats and scarfs and arms, for the which if I may know your mind by your next return, I shall take care to do you the best service I can."

William Montagu to his father, Lord Montagu: "1639, March 14 . . . . . Most of the things your Honour sent for this week, are sent. As for arms, Newman and I have searched again, but none to be found. He saith he knoweth your Lordship's own are good, and may be made reasonably fashionable. The distinction between curasses and carabine arms is this. Curasses are arms that cover from head to below the knee, with cape, collar, arms, gaunts, back and breast pieces, and thigh pieces; this is armour for a great horse, which, if to be bought, would cost £7. Carabine arms consist only of a pan for the head, back and breast pieces, and gaunts; this is armour for a light horse, and would cost £3, and is called carabine, from a long pistol which

they are to wear called a carbine. In an army the former sort are to subdue, to latter to pursue. My Lord Mandevile saith your Honour must have six carbine pistols besides your others, though Newman saith he that hath pistols must have no carbines. If your Lordship will have six carbine pistols, my Lord Mandevile saith he will procure them of my Lord of Warwicke. I was bold to ask his Lordship how his men were set forth, and he told me with carabine arms and buff coats and scarfs, and thats all, besides pistols, carbines and swords; he sends his armour in a wagon to York . . . . . I think he (Lord Mandevile) will be the best to present your Lordship's aged excuse to the king, and show his Majesty how ready you are to serve him with your aid, for they say every Lord's horses shall be showed to the King at York, Mr. Dillingham hath been careful to provide; he thinks it would be good your Lordship's men had red breeches to their buff coats, because otherwise being country fellows, they will not be so neatly habited as the other Lord's men, who choose men that of themselves are well apparelled. . . . . Six yards will make six pair of breeches, and that may be had in the country."

Lord Montagu, to his grandson, the Lord Willoughby: "1639, March 25th, Boughton. I have sent six men and horses, according to his Majesty's command, to be at Yorke the 1st of April next. I do imagine that every lord will be called in particular to show how they have furnished the King for his assistance in this service.

In respect to my age and infirmities, I know my personal attendance cannot be expected and therefore I desire you to do me that honour, that when my men and horses shall be called you would present them to his Majesty with my readiness to do his Majesty service, and if there be any defects in the arms to excuse them, for truly I was in many troubles to get these, and you know they are not to be come by as I would have had them.

This young gentleman, Mr. Sawyer, being determined to go to Yorke, was very willing to have the oversight of my men and horses till they were presented to his Majesty; I pray you

therefore that you will do to him the best grace you can. And he being desirous to have some employment, you will let him have your best furtherance, he addicting himself to be a soldier.

I pray God give his Majesty good success in this great business."

The foregoing extracts furnish an interesting insight into the manner and equipping the King's forces. It is unlikely that one, or more of Lord Montagu's six country fellows, in buff coats and red breeches, was a Kettering man. His lordship's proceedings appear to have attracted the attention of one of the Sawyers, and to have afforded him an opportunity to gratify his evident ambition to serve his King.

The young Lord Willoughby who was to present his grandfather's six men and horses to the King was Montagu, eldest son of Robert, first Earl of Lindsey, and Elizabeth, Lord Montagu's eldest daughter.

The following touching incident is related of this young lord. His father, being General of the King's army at the battle of Edgehill, was mortally wounded, and fell into the hands of the Parliamentary forces. Seeing this his son voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner that he might attend his father in his last moments. Much to the credit of the Parliamentary commander he released the young Lord Willoughby after the death of his father.

His mother was buried in Weekley Church, where a stone to her memory may be seen on the floor in the belfry. The removal of this slab when the Church was restored from its original and appropriate position in the Montagu Chapel, is much regretted, as the inscription upon it is being gradually obliterated by the constant friction to which it is now exposed.

In the early part of the year which witnessed the outbreak of hostilities between the King and his Parliament, the Earl of Manchester wrote thus to his brother, Lord Montagu :—

"1642, May 9. The intercourse of letters betwixt us is rare nowadays; you give the true reason—there is no safety in writing

anything. You have the printed works, which tell of most that is done. Your experience and mine is to learn what is best to be done in these times. We may wish that were better which we cannot help . . . . . I was glad to see by your last letter that your hand yet serves you so well to write. It would trouble a man's head to think what to write; therefore with my best love remembered to my sister and yourself, I rest" (&c.)

The Lord Montagu to his brother, the Earl of Manchester. "1642, May 16, Boughton. It troubles my thoughts and grieves my heart to see how things are carried which are no way warrantable either by the law of God or law of the land. However for a while things may be carried with an over-high hand, yet we shall find there is rising up against a King but to distract. (P.S.) Since the writing of this the Houses' answer and the King's reply, puts me into more fever."

From the Earl of Manchester to Lord Montagu, at Boughton' "1642, June 24th, London. Since I received your last letters I have not been so well in health as to write you answers. I have afflicted myself too much with that I cannot help. My stomach is gone and my strength faileth me, but till I find myself better I lay aside all businesses, and I hope a little time longer will either mend me or end me. Your last letter mentions a point of honour, which here is little cared for, so the turn is served. I hear say the King takes notice of your affection and some of your expressions . . . . . A few days now will bring things to a better state or a worse condition. It is some pain to me to be writing, therefore I must be the shorter."

The writer of this letter died on the 7th day of the following November.

"The Kettering Guardian,"
June 21, 1901.

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(To be continued).

DRAYTON HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 181.

276.—Visit to Drayton House, Northamptonshire, in 1763.

HORACE Walpole and the Revd. William Cole a correspondent of his for twenty years and a painstaking antiquary "lay at Wellingborough" on Thursday, July 21, 1763, and visited Boughton and Drayton the following day, remaining at Drayton till Saturday the 23rd. Horace Walpole's letter of that day to George Montagu, written from Stamford, gives an account of "the dear old place," "you would be transported with it." He describes the house both outside and inside, mentions portraits, old china, spangled beds, and enamelled bellows, calls Lady Betty Germain "its divine old mistress," describes the garden as Dutch, and says nobody was there but Mr. Beauclerc and Lady Catherine, and two parsons. Two days later he says he has given Lady Betty Germain a very fine portrait which he discovered at Drayton in the woodhouse. This letter, in conjunction with the diary of his companion the Revd. W. Cole, gives an accurate account of Drayton in the 18th Century.

Mr. Cole found time to mention upwards of ninety pictures, most of which remain in the house to this day—he also describes the Church at Lowick (which he calls Luffwick), and which is not mentioned by Horace Walpole.

The anticipation that Lady Betty would bequeath Drayton to Mr. Aubrey Beauclerc (later Lord Vere and ultimately 5th Duke of St. Albans) was not realized. He inherited Lady Betty's house in St. James's Square, and half the residue of her personalty, but Drayton was left to Lord George Sackville—who took the name of Germain—and added many pictures to the collection.

In the list of pictures the most interesting to me is the "Duchess of Portsmouth and Duke of Richmond, as a Madonna and Child"—rather an odd character to give to Louise Renée de Querouaille, one of Charles the Second's many mistresses. This picture, to which I have always wished to give a name, hangs in the Steward's Room. The child is beautifully painted, and his mother is a dark beauty; the painter is unknown.

The absence of Lady Betty Germain, mentioned by Mr. Cole, but not by Horace Walpole, robs Gilly Williams' gibe of its point—he wrote to G. Selwyn, July 18, 1763, "Horry has gone a progress into Northamptonshire to Lady Betty Germaine's. Is it not surprising how he moves from old Suffolk on the Thames to another old Goody on the Nene (*misprinted Tyne*) and does not see the ridicule which he would so strongly paint in any other character?"

It is curious that neither of these literary gentlemen makes any mention of the Iron Gates and Clair-voyées which are attributed to Jean Tijou, and which are so much admired by connoisseurs to-day. I suppose that dating from 1699 and 1700 they were too modern to attract attention.

These notes, as far as I know, have not previously been printed.

S. G. Stopford Sackville.

The Revd. William Cole's Notes on Drayton in Northamptonshire.

July 22, 1763, Friday. From Boughton to Drayton is about 6 or 7 miles in a dirty Country. Drayton was long the seat of the Mordaunts Earls of Peterborough. It now belongs to that worthy good woman the Lady Betty Germain, daughter to Charles Earl of Berkley, & Widow of Sir John Germain, Baronet, a Dutchman of low extraction, who came over with King William and acquired a great Fortune; as he was a very fine Person of a Man he had an Intrigue with Mary Duchess of Norfolk, Dau: of Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, & his sole Heir and wife of Henry Duke of Norfolk; for which he got a Divorce from her, & she married to Sir John Germain, & brought him all her great Fortune of the Mordaunt Estate. On her Death in 1705, Sir John married the Lady Elizabeth Berkley, & dying in 1718, left her his own Fortune, with the accumulated one of his late wives: so that Lady Betty is Mistress of a very great Income: which she well deserves; as she distributes great Part of

it in Charities & other good works. Her Ladyship is now turned of Fourscore years of Age, & as her memory & some of her faculties begin to fail her, she has left off these 3 years coming to Drayton, where she made it a Rule to spend the Income of that Estate, of about 1400 l p. ann. on the Spot in Hospitality, usually staying there 6 weeks in the year. It is supposed that she intends this Part of her Estate for her Nephew Mr. Beauclere, eldest Son of my Lord Vere of Hanworth, who has just now married Lady Catherine Ponsonby, Dau : of the Earl of Besborough. This Gentleman & and his new married Lady were just come down to Drayton to keep up the usual Hospitality of the House in my Lady Betty's Absence, & received Mr. Walpole (& myself, on Mr. Walpole's Account) with the utmost Civility. Here we staid two Days, & had an opportunity of carefully examining every Picture with exactness. Mr. Chambers of Hanworth in Middlesex married Lady Mary Berkley, eldest sister of Lady Betty Germain, who has no living Issue : Mr. Chambers had by his Wife two Dauters; one the present Countess Temple; the other Wife to Lord Vere Beauclerc, son to the Duke of St. Albans, and now created Lord Vere, an English Title : so that his Son, the aforesaid Aubrey Beauclerc Esqr. Member for Thetford in Norfolk, is likely to succeed to the Estate of this Parish of Luffwick. [Lady Betty Germain died Saturday Dec. 16, 1769 in the 92 year of her age.]

Pictures and other Furniture in Drayton.

The House is a noble old Castle, very strongly fortified with Battlements and Port holes to the oldest Front : on another Part of the House is this Date 1584. The Inner Court was fitted up by Sir John Germain, whose Arms are over the Front of it in an enormous Shield of Stone. These Arms he assumed when he came here, they being the same as those belonging to one of the old Lords of Drayton, viz. a Cross engrailed Or on a bleu Feild. This Court fitted up by Sir John is like one at Hampton Court with two Colonades on the Sides. The large old Hall is converted into a very large Hall, in which stands a Billiard Table,

& a fine Eating Parlour. At one End of the Hall is a large Picture of

K. William on Horseback being a Copy from that at Hampton Court.

Henry Duke of Norfolk on Horseback at the other End of the Hall.

In the same Room are the following full Length Pictures :

King Henry 5
King Henry 7
King Henry 8
King Charles I
Earl of Shrewsbury
} full Lengths

Two Dukes of Savoy
Elector of Bavaria
Prince George of Denmark
Earl of Berkley
Duke of Marlborough
} Half-lengths over the Doors.

In the Dining Room are these Pictures :

Castle of Heidelberg, over the Chimney ; old Picture.
John Lord Mordaunt in Armour, black and gold, half-length.
Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, half-length.
Lucius Lord Falkland, half-length.
Countess of Dorset.
Count Gondomar, over one door.
Spanish Ambassador, over the other door.
Good Tapestry in this room.

In the little Vestibule between the Library & Drawing Room.

Lord & Lady Hunsdon ; good old pictures.
Charles Earl of Berkley, Knt. of the Bath at the Coronation of K. Charles 2.
Old Head ; good Picture : with 2 Coats on it
Duke & Duchess of Burgundy on Boards.
A good Head of Lord Hopton.

Louis 15 of France & Cardinal Fleury } in Craions.

Little Library by it has these Pictures :

Ball Room in the Castle of Dublin, over the Chimney.

Earl & Countess of Berkley, Dau : of Lord Campden.

The Library is but small, but has many good Books. It is hung with Tapestry, I think.

In the little Drawing Room by the Library :

Lady Ross, & Mrs. Loftus, on each side of the Door.

Last Earl of Peterborough, when young, side faced over his shoulder.

Woman in a Roman Dress ; good Picture.

Lady Mary Chambers reclining on her left Arm. A sweet Picture over the Chimney.

Vice-Chamberlain Cooke.

Henry Duke of Norfolk. One of the most ill looking men I ever saw : his Eyes have something horridly shocking in them. It was no bad Policy in the Duchess to preserve this Picture, which softened her Fault, & apologized for her Divorce.

Lady Berkley & Mrs. Cooke.

Queen Mary 2. Beautiful little table of White-Thorn Roots.

Chaple furnished by Lady Betty Germane :

The Ceiling of the Chaple is flat, & full of Arms of the Mordaunt Family, and Possessors of Drayton.

Altar Peice of Red Velvet, as is the Furniture of the Gallery, where are 6 large Bibles & Common Prayer Books finely bound & gilt & tasseled with good Fringe given to Lady Betty by Spencer Compton, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1725. The Sides of the Chapel is Stuckoo. View of Pomfret Castle in the Chapel Chamber.

Lady Betty's Apartment :

The Bed worked by the Duchess of Norfolk. Toilet of carved Lucy Wood, much esteemed.

Ante Room by it :

Miniature over the Glass, of the Duke & Duchess of Norfolk, & his Son, by his first Wife, who was divorced ; with several other Children in it. Very good.

Casket of Seed Pearl.

Quantities of fine China in every part of the House.

In a Bed Chamber, over the Chimney :

Henry Earl of Holland, with a long black staff, full Length, supposed to be by Mittens, Excellent Picture.

Duchess of Richmond & Lenox, with a walking Staff in Black full Length.

In the King's Chamber, fine Room, above stairs :

Ten Whole Lengths.

John Lord Mordaunt.
John Lord Avelon.
Henry Lord Mordaunt.
John Lord Mordaunt.
Henry Lord Mordaunt.
Countess of Peterborough, in white, by Vandyke.
Countess of Peterborough in her Coronation Robes.
Henry Earl of Peterborough over the chimney, and angel before him, and a Boy holding an Horse by him, by Dobson.
Sir John Germaine in Armour, a Boy holding his Helmet.
Duchess of Norfolk in white. All these full Lengths.

Over the Doors of the King's Room are :

Lady Betty Germaine.

See several Letters of Lady Betty Germaine to Dean Swift in which Mrs. Floyd is mentioned.

Mrs. Biddy Floyd.

See letter to him on a squabble between her Ladyship and the Minister on enlarging the Park. Hawkesworth's Edit. of Dr. Swift's Letters in 3 vols. 8°. 1766, Vol. 3., p. 63, 65.

2 or 3 children of Lady Betty Germaine's, and another Picture.
The best Stair Case is painted by Lanscroon.

On the other Stair Case are these Pictures :

Queen Mary the Catholic in Black holding a Paper in one Hand, on which is wrote, Supplication of Thomas Hungad.

Lady Williams.

Countess of Sunderland, or Sacharissa.

Margaret Duchess of Norfolk, Dau : of Tho : Lord Audley, by Lucas de Heer.

A Knight of the Garter in Gold & Black Armour, Æt : 52, 1581

Two Still Life, Pictures of Curiosities in the Possession of Lady Betty, viz : Dagger of K. Hen : 8, China Jars, Silver Vases, Jewells, &c.

Francois premier King of France. Small Picture on Board.

Tournament of Charles 5. Isabella
Augusta gravida,
Qui prœsens viderat.
Johannes Mayus Pictor effinxit.

In other Rooms :

Ebony Cabinet flowered in an exquisite Taste.

Lady Sophia, Daughter of King James 2, a child on a Cushion in a closet.

Miniatures of

The Duchess of Norfolk in the same closet, by Sir Peter Lely, as also

King Charles 2 & King James 2.

Duchess of Portsmouth & Duke of Richmond, as a Madonna & Child.

Henry 7, when young, on the Stairs.

Room of old Tapestry with the Dudley Arms in the middle of it. In the same Room a Picture over the Chimney of Anne Russell, Countess of Warwick.

In a Room by it where Mr. Walpole lay:
Four imaginary Knights of the Drayton Family in Armour on Horseback.
Room hung with Tapestry.

In the Room where I lay, near it, a Picture of
The old Chevalier when a Boy about 5 or 6 years old, with the blew Garter, over the Glass in full Length.
Erminia & a Knight on Horseback over the Chimney. From Ariosto.
Tapestry Hangings. Green silk Damask Bed.

Old Trunk Ceiling Gallery above:
Charles Duke of Burgundy.
Henry Duke of Beaufort.
Queen of King James 2.
King Charles 2 & King James 2 when Boys.
Lord Dursley, afterwards Earl of Berkley.
Old View of Drayton House with the Hall before it was altered.
Old View of Westminster to the river.
Mary Princess of Orange, Mother to K. Wm.
Prince Elector.
View of Tangier.

At the End of this Gallery a Bed Chamber, & Closet, in which fine China:
Countess of Thomond, Wife of Earl Barnabas.

In the middle of the Gallery is the Duchess of Norfolk's Closet, with an inlaid Floor, & Looking Glass Ceiling.

In the Bed Chamber where stands the fine Ebony Cabinet, in Tapestry by Teniers. A Picture of the Duchess over the Chimney, painted by Gascard.

Grand Apartment below Stairs:
Bed of Nuns Work & Green Velvet & Chairs of the same, very sumptuous & rich: cost 1500 £.

In other Rooms:

View of Drumlanrig Castle.

Enamelled Bellows & Dogs for the Fire.

In a Room below Stairs called Jerusalem Chamber, where Lumber & Firewood was laid Mr. Walpole discovered an old Picture which he supposed to be painted by Lucas de Here. On it was, Oct: 22, 1563. It seemed to me to be an Italian: he is dressed in a Cloak & Cap & Sword. A very fine Picture, which Mr. Beauclerc ordered to be taken from its dark apartment and sent to London to Lady Betty to have it new cleaned, in order to be placed in a more conspicuous Place.

The Gardens are in the Dutch Taste, with Wildernesses, Berceaus, Ewes & clipp'd Hedges. There is a Banquetting House in the Garden.

Mr. Beauclerc is a young Gentleman of much good Nature, seems to delight in Field Sports, of an ordinary low Figure & short necked & thick made: Lady Catherine of a delicate Turn, & mighty easy & good tempered, but no Beauty.

Luffwick in Northamptonshire.

July 23, 1763. Saturday. Drayton stands in the Parish of Luffwick at about a Mile distant from the Mansion House. The Church is a very noble Building, consisting of a Nave, 2 Side Iles, large Chancel, North Chapel, & fine Tower at the West End, on which stands a second octagon Tower beautifully adorned with Pinnacles & Spires.

In the Window of the North Isle is a curious Piece of Painted Glass, of a Knight in Armour, on his Knees, holding the Figure of a Church in one of his Hands; a Print of which is given in that curious & scarce Book of the History of the Mordaunt Family by Halstead, in a large Folio, two Copies of which were at the House at Drayton, the only ones I ever saw. Mr. Walpole told me his Bookseller, Mr. Bathoe has one, which he asks 14£ for. I suppose only a few Copies were printed for the Mordaunt Family. In it are all the Tombs of the Mordaunts & its Alliances, Green of Green's-Norton, Vere of Addington, Drayton,

Broc, Fitz-Lewis, &c. In the Windows of this Church are also a great Deal of very antient painted Glass & the greatest Qnantity of Arms I ever saw perfect in one Church, all which Arms are printed in Halstead's Book.

In the Chancel lies a most antient Stone with gothic Letters round the verge for a Rector whose name was John Biron,* as well as I could make it out: but there was too much Company present to be very particular about it, & as it is probably printed in the Northamptonshire History now in Publication. I took the more modern ones as they may be neglected; tho' in too great an Hurry.

In the North Chapel, on the 3 or 4 Steps of the Altar are 2 or 3 Tombs, which I transcribed, while other people were busy elsewhere. Against the North Wall is erected an Altar Tomb with the Effigies of a Man in White Marble recumbent on his right Side, with the Figures of his 3 children by him on the Tomb. On the Front Part is the following Inscription, & his Arms at the Head of the Tomb, viz.: Azure a Cross engrailed Or, & Arms of Ulster for Germaine impaling Berkley.

Here lieth the Body of Sir John
Germain Knight &
Baronet who departed this Life the
11th Day of December 1718
aged 68 years and 7 Months.
He was first married to the Lady Mary
only Daughter of
Henry Earl of Peterborough,
(whose first Husband was Henry Duke of
Norfolk)
By whom he had no Issue
By his 2d. Wife, the Lady Elizabeth Daughter
to Charles Earl Berkley, he had
3 Children, viz:

*The name of this Rector was John d'Heton, and this stone is mentioned by Bridges in his History of Northamptonshire.

Elizabeth, James and John
who dying in their Infancy
he did, by his last Will and Testament, bequeath
his Estate to the said Lady Elizabeth,
his Widow & Relict,
who has, to the Memory of her said Husband,
erected this Monument.

On the same Altar Steps, under the East Window, against the East Wall exactly in the Place where the Altar formerly was placed, is erected an Altar Tomb of White Marble, with the Figure of a Lady reclining on her right side, with a Death's Head under her elbow, or by it: & on the front is this Inscription on each Side of the Arms of Germaine as above, on an Escocheon of Pretence, Argent, a Cheveron inter 3 Estoiles Sable for Mordaunt.

Crest an Hawk.
To the Memory of the right honourable the
Lady Mary Mordaunt,
Baroness Mordaunt of Turvey,
Daughter to the right honourable Henry
late Earl of Peterborow, first married
to the most noble
Henry late Duke of Norfolk
& after his Decease to Sir John Germain
Knight and Baronet
She departed this Life 17 of Nov: Anno Dom: 1705,
in the 47 year of her Age.

On the South Wall close to the Foot of this Monument is erected a very plain, small, ordinary mural monument of English Marble between 2 small Pillars with this shortened Inscription:

H.I.W.M.F.2^{dus} I.M.C.P.ET.E.V.
EI^{s} FIL. VNICA. NOB. VIRI. W.
HOW. BAR. DE. EFF. QVI. OBIIT.
2^{o} IVN. 1625. ÆTAT. SVÆ 82^{o} DIE.

which I take to mean

Here lyeth Wm. Mordaunt 2$^{d.}$ Son of John Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough by Elizabeth his Wife Sole Daughter of the noble

Wm. Howard Baron of Effingham, who died 2nd of June, 1625, aged 82 Days.

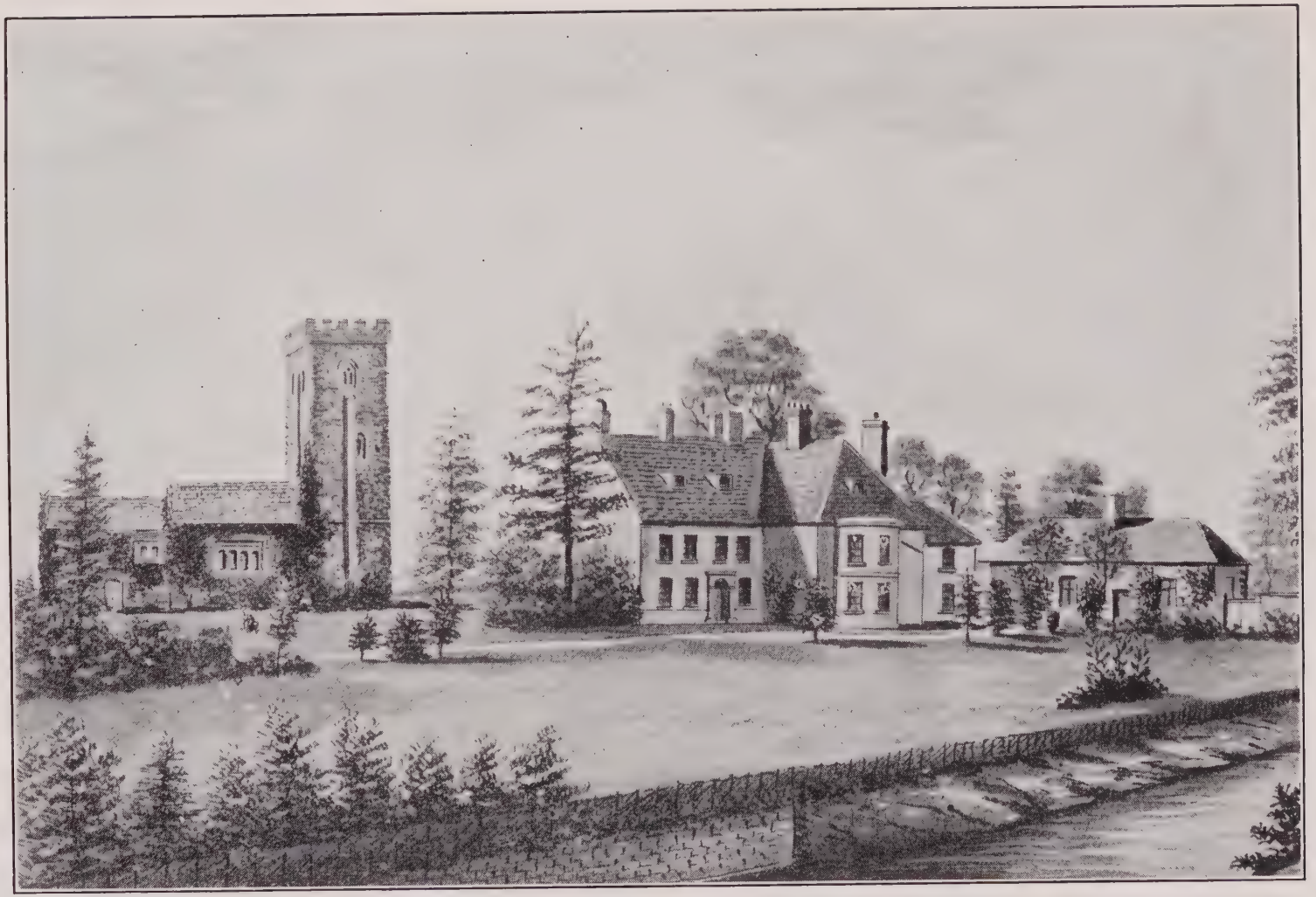
No Account is mentioned of him, by Reason of his Youth, in the Peerage.

Just below this Monument on the Floor, below the Altar Steps, and under the Arch of Separation of the Chancel from the North Chapel, is a very beautiful Altar Tomb, with a Man in Armour, & his Wife by his Side in a preposterously large Head Dress of her Age: this is printed in Halstead's Book; as is another Monument of the same Sort on the South side of the Church, which is pewed thro'out á l'antique; the old low Pews having never been altered into sleeping Pews. The Minister of Luffwick is one Mr. Etough, educated at St. Catherine's Hall in Cambridge, whose Mother was House Maid at Drayton. He was lately presented to Luffwick, where he had a few years before married a Person of good Fortune; he was the only Relation, as he told me, of the memorable Vendor of Scandal, Mr. Etough late Rector of Therfeild in Hertfordshire, who tho' he left to the Amount of 4000£ yet bequeathed him only a small Legacy. Luffwick is about 150£ p. An.

Addington Church in Northamptonshire.

Being told that there were several Tombs of the Vere's in one of the Addington Churches, we all set out after Coffee in order to see them it being about 4 miles from Drayton: but I being put in an open Chair, & it beginning to rain very hard, & the Clouds blackening. I thought it most prudent to return to Drayton, & left Mr. Walpole, who was in a covered Post Chaise with my Lady Catherine Beauclerc to proceed on his Expedition. At his Return he told me there was only one Tomb of a Vere, which is given in Mr. Halstead's Book, and that there was a Monument for one John Bloxham Capellanus 1519, on an Altar Tomb. And that in one window was the name of Baldwin—who glazed it, & which is mentioned, I think in Mr. Halstead's Book.

British Museum. Add. MS. 5834 ff 28-31.



From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

PRESTON DEANERY CHURCH AND HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 193.

277.—Preston Deanery Hall, Northamptonshire.

THE tiny village of Preston Deanery lies in the fields, a quarter of a mile from the main road leading from Northampton to Newport Pagnell. It is approached by a road which leads through a large pasture down to a two arched bridge over the little stream. Passing over this a gate on the right leads up to the porch on the north front.

The Hall is a large building having been added to and extended at various times. It is constructed of stone and rubble, and has been entirely plastered; the chimneys are also plastered and have brick copings; and the roof is slated.

Clarke's drawing, taken from the other side of the stream, shows this front, which forms the central block of the present house. The bay to the projecting part has been surmounted by an ornamental parapet, and a third storey has been added, the hipped roof has been retained, but is considerably flatter than appears in the drawing. The door shown was closed many years ago and another door inserted where the second window from the left now appears. This second door was closed by the late Mr. A. E. Marlow, and the window re-inserted. At the same time he erected the porch or entry of stone in the angle. At the east end of this block a tower of four stages has been added, which has two windows in the lower stages, and two elliptical windows in the upper stage, it is covered with lead, and has a weather vane in the centre. The lower windows on the east side of this tower are blank. Beyond the tower again there is a lower building of two storeys which was erected by Mr. Marlow, and bears the date 1909 on the head of the lead water pipes.

The structure shown by Clarke on the right of the picture has been in great part rebuilt of local lime and ironstone, it is very picturesque, and now contains kitchen and domestic offices.

The western front shows four distinct portions. The rebuilt part on the left has two gables, and next to this is a flat part, with three stories having a door into the garden, one window on

the ground, two on the second, and the same number on the upper floor.

The next part to this has only two stories, with large bay having three windows on the ground, and also three on the second floor. Beyond this is the part containing the drawing room, which is quite plain.

The southern front shows this last mentioned block of two storeys on the left, with three large windows in projecting square bay, and door by the side opening on to terrace with balastrade and steps leading down to the garden; and there are four windows above. Further to the east, but much set back, is another part, evidently part of the original house; now having three storeys with four windows in each. Still further to the east is the part previously mentioned erected by Mr. Marlow.

Passing into the house through the entry or porch, double oak doors give into the lounge hall which is evidently part of the original house. It is low, L shaped in plan, and the walls are covered with oak panelling of excellent design, the floor is entirely of oak, and the beams of the ceiling appear above. There are two stone fire places, with carved four centred arches, both of which are however modern. A broad staircase of oak leads by two flights to the upper floor, and this also is modern. This hall originally formed two, if not three, rooms.

On the left is a small smoking room with two windows to the south, which formed part of the old house. Beyond this is the large billiard room, erected by Mr. Marlow. Immediately on entering the large hall a door on the right gives access to a large room, with the semi-circular bay, shown in Clarke's sketch.

Passing out of the hall by a passage on the right, up three steps a door also on the right leads into the dining room, with three windows in semi-circular bay, facing the west, which is a large and very lofty apartment, with a coved and somewhat heavy cornice. The floor is of oak and there is a black marble mantel-piece.

Ascending six or seven more steps a door, also on the right opens into the drawing room, which is again a large apartment, having three windows in square bay facing the South ; the ceiling is ornamented and the mantel piece is of Siena Marble. The door by this room opens on to the before mentioned terrace.

On the first floor there are ten bedrooms and bathrooms ; and on the second floor there are a number of bed and other rooms.

The gardens are well laid out and very beautiful. On the south the lawn slopes up to the church, which is in the grounds on that side, and there are some fine deodaras, Scotch firs, yews and other trees. On the west a broad lawn leads to the ornamental water or lily pond, which is fed from the brook ; and beyond is a charming rockery, herbaceous borders, and a rose garden.

The bridge before mentioned, which carries the road over the little stream near the house, was no doubt built by Sir Richard Newman, when he re-erected the house, for on the West side is a stone with the initials "R N" and the date "1713."

Bridges says that :

"In *Preſton* was an antient Manor-houſe, the reſidence of the families of *Hertwell* and *Edmonds ;* but great part of it was pulled down, and a new ſeat begun theſe few years by Sir *Richard Newman.*"

This short description he amplifies by a foot note to the following effect :—

"The ſhell was built, as appears from a date over one of the doors in 1716. But Sir *Richard* dying before the whole was finiſhed, the inſide work was never completed by his ſucceſſor. From hence a namele ſs ſcribler, in a journey from *London* to *Northampton* publiſhed in the Northampton Mercury in *July*, 1759, hath had the impudence to aſſert in terms of the most inveterate rancour, that by condition of the agreement the workman was not to be paid, till all the building was perfected ; expreſsly telling us in a note, that he refers to this houſe, which, he aſſures the reader, is not yet paid for. Sir *Richard Newman* poſſeſſed a very ample fortune,

and was a gentlemen of known honour and integrity in his dealings. With what view, then, this writer could publiſh ſo falſe and ſcandalous a reflection, upon a worthy and honourable family, above thirty years after the death of Sir *Richard*, is very difficult to conjecture; and can be no otherwiſe accounted for, than by obſerving that the dead cannot bite. But how baſely wicked muſt be the heart of that man, who, contrary to decency and truth, can revile the aſhes of a gentleman, who was eſteemed when living by all who knew him, tho' he hath now the hard fate of falling under the heavy cenſure of one who knew him not. The writer of this note, whoſe name may be ſeen in the title-page to this hiſtory,* can take upon him to declare that the whole is a groundleſs calumny, tending to reflect diſgrace on none but the inventor of it. And he declares it on the moſt authentic evidence, namely, the bills of the workmen employed, with receipts underwritten and ſigned by their own hand. It is but juſtice to the public, to the much injured reputation of a blameleſs perſon and the remaining worthy branches of his family, that ſo vile an aſperſion be openly diſproved. And this declaration is made, that the world may be undeceived and characters truly reſpectable no farther defamed, by the petulance of credulous, ignorent, or malicious cenſors"†

The account of Preston, by "The Nameless Scribler," appears in the Mercury for the 16 July, 1759.

"Now (48) *Preſton's* execrated Pile ſurvey,
The wealthy Knight a *prudent* Bargain made,
The Building done, the Workman to be paid;
And while Delays the crafty Knave contriv'd,
The tedious Labour Year on Year ſurviv'd,
Till *Satan* took the *Knight*, his Son the Pile,
Who thank'd 'em both, and bleſs'd the gainful Guile."

"(48) *Noted for the Building not yet paid for, belonging to the Father of the late Sir* S....l M.... man, *Bart.*"

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*The Rev. Peter Whalley.
†Bridges' Northamptonshire, Vol. I., p. 379.

Sir Richard Newman, Baronet, married Frances daughter of Sir Thomas Samwell of Upton, Baronet, and died 30 December 1723. His son Sir Samwell Newman Baronet, succeeded, and died without issue in July, 1747. The property then passed to Charles Newman the Elder and Charles Newman the younger; and was conveyed by them by deed dated 4 October 1815 to Langham Christie.

Whellan, writing in 1847 says that:

"Preston Deanery House, the seat of Langham Christie, Esq., is beautifully situated about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Northampton."*

Langham Christie died the 21 September 1861, and there are hatchments for him, and for his wife Margaret Elizabeth Christie, and also a monument in Preston Deanery Church."†

Langham Christie's representatives by deed dated 7 November 1871, conveyed the Estate to Edward Singleton, and

Whellan records in his second edition that:

"*Preston Deanery Hall*, the seat of Edward Singleton, Esq., is beautifully situated about four and a quarter miles south of Northampton. This hall was partially burnt down in March 1872, but has since been rebuilt and considerably enlarged by the present owner, who also erected some excellent labourers' cottages in 1872."*

About 1890 Edward Singleton moved to the Rookery and Major James Hoole was living in the Hall in 1894.

The late Mr. Albert Ernest Marlow purchased Preston Deanery in 1909, and these notes are published by the courtesy of Mrs. Marlow.

ED.

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*Whellan's Northamptonshire 1847, p. 267.
†Page 86.
*Whellan's Northamptonshire 1874, p. 279.

278.—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Twenty-fourth Series).

(Continued from Page 180).

WITHIN a very few weeks the prediction of the Earl of Manchester, contained in his last letter, was fulfilled. Those few weeks brought things "to a worse condition," and his brother, the aged Lord Montagu, was again called upon to exert himself in the King's cause. "Commissions of Array" were issued to those noblemen in each county, in whom the King could confide, to raise soldiers for his army. Accordingly Lord Montagu received the following command:—

King Charles I. to Edward Lord Montagu of Boughton. "1642 July 9th, Court at Beverley, under the Signet. Right trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Having now sent into our County of Northampton our Commission of Array, and therein named you a Commissioner and of the Quorum, as a particular expression of our confidence in you, and favour to you, we have directed this letter to yourself, taking notice that so constant and faithful have your services been ever to our Crown, and as we remember that, to your comfort, so we expect in this Commission, which so much at this time concerns the peace of this Kingdom, you be in your own person, as far as your health will permit, and by your power and interest active herein. Our Proclamation and a Declaration we are now setting forth will soon satisfy your reason of the legality of our said Commission, notwithstanding the known objections made against it and publist, to intimidate some weak and disaffected people, by such persons who decry all things as illegal which makes against their desires or designs. And therefore we will expect from you such an observance of this our command as may answer your usual forwardness to our services, and which may give us occasion to remember it when you have occasion of our princely favour."

The result of his obedience to this royal mandate will be best gathered from the accounts furnished to us by some of Lord Montagu's contemporaries.

Lord Clarendon says: "Thus they" (the Parliamentary Party) "took prisoner the Lord Montagu of Boughton, at his House in Northamptonshire, a person of great reverence, being above fourscore years of age, and of unblemished reputation, for declaring himself unsatisfied with their disobedient and undutiful proceedings against the King, and more especially against their ordinances for the Militia; and notwithstanding he had a Brother in the Hours of Peers, &c., was committed to the Tower a close Prisoner; and though he was afterwards remitted to more air, he continued a prisoner to his death."

Sir Philip Warwick, in his Memoirs of King Charles I., says:

"This good lord, when our Troubles new broke forth, was very aged. But being Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, the King when he was at York, had sent him his Commission of Array, and he readily acknowledged the authority and was putting it in execution. But Northampton being neigher London than York, and those in London being much troubled, that a man of reputation, and against whom they had not the least thing to charge, should influence those counties, they sent a party of horse for him, to bring him up a prisoner . . . . . When he came to London and was brought before the Committee of State, he asserting the legality of his obedience to his Majesty, they (complimenting his former course of life, as an eminent patriot, though now disaffected) told him they must now detain him a prisoner, but it should be in his own daughter's house, the Countess of Rutland; which he utterly refused, and said, 'If he deserved to be a prisoner, he deserved to be sent to prison'; and in conclusion would not be sent to her house (for she was busy in the Parliament Cause, and so her house was irksome to him) until the warrant named her house his prison, which the lady was much disgruntled at."

Charles hearing of his arrest, wrote thus to him: "1642, Sep. 5, Court at Nottingham,—Right trusty and right well beloved, we greet you well. We do particularly take notice of and compassionate the affront and injury offered to you for your fidelity and loyalty to us and the Established Laws. We are assured of your perseverance in a cause so apparently just, and we assure you we shall not be unmindful of your (amongst others of our good subjects) reparation and satisfaction. And so we bid you farewell."

Lord Montagu died in this imprisonment on the 15th June, 1644.

As before stated, the Royalists, appear to have been in the ascendant in Kettering and the neighbourhood in the early part of the national struggle, and the Parliamentarians were proportionally depressed. Amongst the valuable collection of contemporary party pamphlets preserved in the British Museum, known as "The King's Pamphlets," is a series called "Special Passages and Certain Information from Seuerald Places." From the number for 28th January, 1643, I cull the following: "From Kettering, in Northamptonshire, we understand that there is in the Town and the Parts about such a Malignant Party" (this is the name they gave the Royalists) "that they hire men to murther men as they go along the streets, and in Particular a servant of the late deceased worthy Gent Mr. Sawyer."

In a tract on the Royalist side, entitled "Mercurius Aulicus," of the 19th May, 1643, in the same collection, it is stated that "Colonel Hastings having skirmished about Northampton thence the Colonel marched to his rendezvous at Kettering, his troopers disarming divers known malignants by the way as far as Wellingborough (which had been plundered by the rebels), and all the towns beyond which had been loyal to his Majesty they spared."

In the meantime Rockingham Castle had been seized by the Parliamentary soldiers, and thus became a stronghold for that party. (See "Rockingham Castle and the Watsons.")

There appears to be nothing recorded about Kettering during the remainder of "The Troubles," nor has anything of importance come to light which would help us to understand the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants under the rule of the Protector; but within two years of his death we find a movement on foot in the neighbourhood to promote the Restoration of the King.

The Earl of Exeter wrote thus to Edward Second Baron Montagu: "1660, Jan. 2. This morning came a messenger to me from Sir John Norwish (Norwich?), with a kind of summons to invite the gentry of this country (county?) to come to Ketringe to meet them, to discourse what was best to be done in this juncture of time for the good of the nation. In the list I found your lordship and myself named. I suppose the same person that was with me may possibly have been with you, so as to the manner of the thing I shall say nothing, but my sense being propounded to your lordship, will go no further, I know. First, I know not upon what commission Sir John hath appeared so much (for I had not so much as a letter from him to inform me); next, I am not satisfied but those that have engaged him may without much difficulty undermine him (Colonel Hacker having been with him a great while). I am very unwilling to appear upon any public account, except first my conscience be well satisfied, for the interest, which I believe may stand with that which raised us, and the Laws of the nation, which at this time is very hard for me to be satisfied in. In a little while longer our sight may reach further; at present this hath hindered me from waiting upon your lordship, intending tomorrow, but a further time shall perform that duty."

The "Sir John Norwish" of this letter was, no doubt, Sir John Norwich, of Brampton Ash, who was Governor of Rockingham Castle during a considerable part of the time it was held by the Parliamentary forces. We have no information as to whether the proposed meeting at Kettering took place or not.

THE RESTORATION.

"Memorandum, the 7th day of May, 1660, at a public meeting of the Commissioners for the Militia in the County of Northampton, the persons undernamed, being occasionally met as Commissioners of the Militia, did in all humility lay hold upon his Majesty's grace and favour and did openly declare the same and their returning to the loyalty and obedience of good subjects, as is required in his Majesty's Declaration, dated at Breda, the 4/14 day of April, 1660, and in the 12th year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed) Edw. Mountagu
Edw. Nicholls
J. Robinson
Jonn Maunsell
John Browne
Wm. Rainborow."

(The writer regrets to find that he omitted to insert the following interesting "glimpse" in its proper chronological order in the twenty-second series: "Thomas Harris, rector, and thirteen other inhabitants of Kettering, co. Northampton, to Henry, Lord Montagu (Earl of Manchester), Lord Privy Seal. The Lord Privy Seal has been of late informed that Edward Younger, of that town is a poor man, and thereupon he has been admitted in formâ pauperis, to sue divers of his neighbours in the Court of Requests, the undersigned certify that Younger is an informer by his calling, and has house, goods, and land to the value of £60 and upwards." (Cal. State Papers, 1634).

"The Kettering Guardian,"
June 28, 1901.

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(To be continued).

279.—Profits of the Court of Northampton. temp. Edw. I.

THE disastrous fire which deprived Northampton of its earlier records has enhanced the value of any document which throws the least light upon the history of the town. The record here printed is an account of the moneys arising from fines and amercements in the court of Northampton, and dates from some time in the reign of Edward I. The list was probably returned for Exchequer purposes, and is at the Public Record Office among the Court Rolls (Ct. R. 195/57). It has been copied as it stands, except that the contracted Latin has been extended for convenience in printing and reading. This document is the only one in any way approaching a court roll for Northampton among the Record Office Court Rolls.

Lilian J. Redstone,
126, Alderney Street,
London, S.W. 1.

Recepta de placitis et perquisitis Curie ville Norhantonie per totum Annum integrum.

De

Gilberto le Tauerner pro transgressione	xijd
Johanne de Ryslee pro eodem	vijd
Simone de Cattworth pro eodem	vijd
Gilberto de Somersete pro eodem	vijd
Uxore Ricardi le Coupere pro eodem	xijd
Nicholao de Harwol pro hutesio iniuste leuato	vijd
Willelmo de Corlee pro falso clameo	vijd
Willelmo Pikke et Angnete vxore eius pro transgressione	vijd
Johanne de Billingge ut sit in decenna	xijd
Johanne Edman pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Henrico le Mareschal pro transgressione	iiijd
Thoma de Gayton pro eodem	iiijd
Roberto de Wolle quia non est prosecutus	vjd
Johanne Broun pro defalta	vjd

Ricardo de Brampton pro iniusta detentione xijd
Willelmo Carpenter Sancti Jacopi pro falso clameo ijs
Michaele Pistatore pro forstallagio x jd
Matilda filia Rogeri de Arderne pro huttesio iniuste leuato iijd
Roberto Austyn pro transgressione vjd
Roberto de Grendon quia non est prosecutus ijs
Editha filia Sarre Belond pro defalta iijd
Jordano de Thurneye & uxore eius pro falso clameo vjd
Gilberto le Tauerner pro contemptu et transgressione facta Balliuis et seruientibus eorum dimidietas marci
Nicholao filio Anabille Rote pro transgressione xvjd
Roberto de Heccham pro falso clameo vjd
Nicholao de Harwold pro iniusta detentione vjd
quodam fabro ignoto pro transgressione iiijd
Roberto de Esseby pro falso clameo vjd
Roberto filio Nigelli et Alicia uxore eius quia non sunt prosecuti xijd
Thoma de Redburne pro defalta vijd
Simone de Wolaston quia non est prosecutus xxd
Matilda filia Rogeri de Arderne pro transgressione iijd
Isabella filia Radulphi le Furn[er] pro transgressione et Roberto filio Radulphi le Furn[er] pro eodem vjd
Simone Parleben pro transgressione iiijd
Nicholao le Maltmongere pro falso clameo xijd
Galfrido de Oueston pro iniusta detentione xijd
Egre Molendinario pro transgressione vjd
Cok de Howton pro transgressione ijs. vjd.
Willelmo de Rokeby pro eodem vjd
Hugone de Cloppham pro iniusta detentione ijs
Johanne filio Henrici Scot pro transgressione xld
Galfrido le Knyfsmith pro falso clameo vjd
Petro de Eketon pro iniusta detentione xijd
Johanne Godhose pro eodem vjd
Roberto de Howton pro eodem vjd
Waltero de Staldewelle pro hutesio etc iiijd

Galfrido filio Nicholai de Stok pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Johanne de Wardon de Fardinastorn pro transgressione	xijd
Rogero de Amias quia non est prosecutus	xijd
Gilberto de la Marche pro transgressione	xijd
Thoma de Acton carectario quia concordatus fuit cum filio Johannis Wildegris sine licencia	iijs
fratre Ricardo Magistvo Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Norhantonie pro licentia concordandi cum domino Radulfo de Nor[hantonia]	ijs
Johanne de Gitlee pro hutesio iniuste etc.	vjd
Vxore Nicholai le Maltmongere pro eodem	vjd
Johanne de Loddinton pro transgressione	vjd
Willelmo Thappman (*sic*) quia non est prosecutus	ijd
Ada Athelyn et uxore eius Johanne Scot et Matre eius pro huttesio	xviijd
Waltero de Billingge et sociis suis pro transgressione	vjd
Phillipo Gaugy pro iniusta detentione	xld
Sarra le Mareschal pro huttesio etc.	ixd
Johanne le Lorimer pro transgressione	vjd
Thoma Trille de Dauentre pro iniusta detentione	xviijd
Rogero de Gayton pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Roberto de Wolaston pro transgressione	vjd
Johanne de Catesby pro iniusta detentione	vjd
Luca de Harwdon ut sit in Decenna	viijd
Hugone de Newton pro transgressione	vjd
Ada de Oxindon pro falso clameo	vjd
Ada De la Fermerie pro iniusta detentione	viijd
Johanne Russel de Browton ut sit in decenna	vjd
Willelmo le Fleming de Heyford pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Makke de Wotton pro hutesio etc.	xijd
Sarra de Belond pro falso clameo	vjd
Thoma de Reddburne pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Henrico le Brewster de Esthaddon pro transgressione uersus Johannem Vitor	xijd
Normanno de Bretford pro transgressione	xijd
Waltero le Forrur et Cristiana uxore eius pro iniusta detentione	xijd

Roberto filio Radulfi le Furner et uxore eius pro transgressione	vjd
quodam homine de Esseby pro transgressione	xijd
Johanne le peyntour quia non venit	vjd
Johanne eodem pro transgressione	vjd
Ada Lumbard pro eodem	vjd
Elena uxore Ricardi le Skinnere pro forstallagio	vjd
Felicia Basset de Pyteslee pro iniusta detentione	ijs
Johanne Ba[t]allee pro falso clameo	viijd
Ada de Waltham pro transgressione	vjd
eodem Ada pro falso clameo	vjd
Martino seruiente Nicholai de Bassingburne pro falso clameo	xijd
Roberto Nel et Alicia uxore eius pro falso clameo	vjd
Stephanno de Eketon pro iniusta detentione	ijs
Alicia uxore Willelmi de Ouerton pro trangressione	xijd
Willelmo de Ouerton pro pane non bene cocito	vjd
Willelmo de Billingge pro falso clameo	xijd
Johanne le Mercer pro iniusta detentione	vjd
Petro le Sherman quia non est prosecutus	vjd
Emma factitatrice cordarum pro transgressione	xijd
Phillipo Bowde de Fennistafford pro eodem	xijd
Henrico de Lungeuile pro iniusta detentione	vjd
Johanne de Newport ut sit in decenna	viijd
Roberto de Botilbrigge pro pane non signato	xijd
Willelmo Baroum pro falso clameo	xijd
Galfrido de Browton et Alicia uxore euis pro iniusto forciamento	ijs
Johanne de Lestre pro transgressione	vjd
Roberto de Irtillingburg pro defalta	iiijd
Johanne de Ayleston pro farina vendenda	xijd
Roberto le Bowyer pro transgressione	vjd
Henrico de Shakelaunce pro eodem	vjd
Ricardo de Harwold pro iniusta detentione	xviijd
Hugone de Newton pro auxilio habendo	xijd
Reginaldo capellano pro defalta	iiijd

Willelmo Barun pro defalta vjd
Simone le Lauer pro iniusta detentione xijd
Roberto de Dyue quia non est prosecutus vjd
Henrico le Parcheminer pro transgressione vjd
Nicholao de Benifeld pro eodem vjd
Henrico Lomb de Lenne quia non est prosecutus xijd
Willelmo Molendario de molendino Belond pro transgressione vjd
Roberto filio Roberti Rote et Willelmo fratre eius pro transgressione viijd
Roberto filio Osberti de Crowthorp pro eodem xijd
Johanne Eustace pro falso clameo xijd
eodem Johanne pro transgressione xijd
Thoma de Gayton pro eodem vjd. pars iiijd
Philippo le Rous pro defalta xijd
Editha filia Sarre Belond pro defalta iiijd pars iijd
Galfrido de Pisseford pro iniusta detentione xijd
Simone filio Danielis quia non est prosecutus xijd
Galfrido de Pisseford pro iniusta detentione versus Hugonem de Baketon vjd
Hugone Whiteneyt pro for[stallagio] vjd
eodem Hugone pro iniusta detentione vjd
Osberto de Wardinton quia non est prosecutus xijd pars vjd et iiijd
Rogero filio Thome Daffe pro transgressione vjd
Johanne capellano pro eodem vjd
Penttust quia non est prosecutus xijd
Osberto de Crowthorp pro licentia concordandi cum Willelmo Mount Seniore xijd
Willelmo Mount pro eodem cum predicto Osberto xijd
Willelmo le Catour pro ininsta detentione xijd
Simone de Hadden pro transgressione vjd
Roberto de Hadden pro hutesio iniuste etc. vjd
Willelmo Wylde pro transgressione vjd
Ada Athelyn pro iniusta detentione vjd
eodem Ada pro falso clameo vjd
Welond fabro de Weston pro transgressione xviijd pars xiiijd

Nicholao de Howton pro trangressione vjd
Johanne Haliday pro iniusta detentione xijd
Petro de Harwdon pro eodem xijd
Matilda Wayteskathe pro transgressione iiijd
Beatricia de Stoteston pro licentia concordandi cum Thoma del parlur iiijd
Johanne Corp pro transgressione vjd
Nicholao de Welleford et Cicilia uxore eius pro transgressione iiijd
Johanne de Piddinton pro eodem iiijd
Roberto de Meltheburne pro eodem vjd
Willelmo Mount Juniore pro falso clameo et quia non est prosecutus ijs vjd pars xijd
Rogero de Lauendene quia non est prosecutus iijd
Simone de Wolaston pro eodem xviijd
Johanne de Piddinton quia non venit uersus Willelmum le Mareschal iiijd
Gilberto le Sherman pro iniusta detentione vjd
Nicholao de Cattworth pro defalta iijd
Thoma de Haldeby pro falso clameo xijd
Thoma de Reddburne pro transgressione vjd
Radulfo de Botilbrigge pro plegio cuiusdem hominis de Barton et pro plegio Willelmi de Ouerton xijd
Galfrido de Pisseford pro iniusta detentione ijs
Waltero le Hethelere ut sit in decenna xijd pars vjd
Thoma de Horpol et uxore eius pro transgressione xijd
uxore Roberti le Latoner pro uthesio iniusta leuato iijd
Roberto Jack de Thrapiston pro defalta et Henrico fratre eius quia non prosecutus [est] vjd
Matilda la cartere pro vthesio iniuste leuato iiijd
Waltero de Harudon pro iniusta detentione xijd
Radulfo le Matkere et matre eius et sorore eius pro transgressione iijd
Roberto le latoner pro trangressione iijd
Johanne de Eboraco et uxore eius pro uthesio etc. iiijd
Johanne de Boudon pro auxilio habendo xijd
Willelmo de Dorset pro iniusta captione aueriorum vjd
Simone de Keylmers cissore ut sit in Decenna iiijd

Willelmo de Buckebrokes pro concordia	vjd
Ranulfo de Bucketon pro eodem	iiijd
uxore Alani le Wykener pro transgressione	xijd
Johanne Halyday pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Johanne de Risseleye pro eodem	xijd
Roberto le Vause de Holcote quia non est prosecutus	vjd
Thoma de Rodburn quia non est prosecutus et pro defalta	vjd
Henrico de Holewell pro iniusta detentione	iiijd
Simone de Catwrth pro eodem	vjd
Waltero de Peleuille pro transgressione	iiijd
uxore Ricardi le Coupere pro iniuste uthesio [leuato]	iiijd
Thoma Alrey de Bricbiswrth pro falso clameo	iiijd
Roberto de Creton et Agnete uxore eius pro iniusta detentione	iiijd
Ricardo de Brampton pro falso clameo	vjd
Roberto le Coppedeclerke et Felicia uxore eius pro eodem	vjd
Alicia Berun pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Waltero de bysurs pro transgressione	iiijd
Galfrido de Sandiakyr pro falso clameo	xijd
Rogero de Holewell pro iniusta detentione	vjd
Roberto filio Henrici pro licencia concordandi	vjd
Johanne .....[1] quia non est prosecutus	iijd
Johanne de Eisele pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Radulfo de Botilbrigges pro eodem	xijd
Thoma de Rodburn pro eodem	viijd
Hugone de Lodington pro falso clameo	vjd
Willelmo de Wolde pro trangressione	vjd
Johanne Blathelewon pro transgressione	iijd
Osberto de Crouthorp pro transgressione	xijd
Hugone Whyteny quia non est prosecutus	iiijd
Thoma de Rodburn pro iniusta detentione	vjd
Willelmo Hendeman de Britlisworth pro falso clameo	vjd
Johanne Halyday pro iniusta detentione	xijd

(1) Erased.

Thoma de London pro falso clameo per plegium Willelmi le Plomer	iiijd
Eodem Thoma pro eodem	iiijd
Ricardo le Coupere pro transgressione	iiijd
Johanne de Watleye pro transgressione	ijd
Willelmo filio Hugonis Whyteny pro eodem	vjd
uxore Willelmi de Sancto Johanne pro uthesio etc.	xd
Roberto de Melcheburn pro iniusta detentione	vjd
Willelmo de Corle pro eodem	vjd
Willelmo le Cathur quia non est prosecutus	vjd
Margeria uxore Philippi le Regrater pro transgressione	vjd
Ricardo de Catisby pro falso clameo	xviijd
Thoma de Rodburn pro eodem	vjd
Johanne de Pydinton quia non est prosecutus	iiijd
Nicholao de Welleford quia non venit sine essonia	iiijd
Waltero de Leycestria pro iniusta detentione	xijd
Johanne filio Petri pro defalta	vjd
Willelmo filio Philippi le Rous quia non est prosecutus	vjd
Eodem Willelmo pro eodem	vjd
Philippo le Rous pro falso clameo	xijd
Hugone de Baketon pro licencia concordandi	vjd
Johanne de Reymerston pro defalta	vjd
Rogero Launcelyn quia non est prosecutus	vjd
Hugone Whyteny pro iniusta detentione versus Thomam le Blound de Holwell	iiijd
Willelmo filio Roberti de Maydeford quia non est prosecutus	ijd
eodem Willelmo pro defalta	ijd
Johanne le Mirie pro falso clamco	vjd
Johanne Scot quia non est prosecutus	iijd
Ada Aurey pro falso clameo	vjd
Thoma de Rodburn pro falso clameo	vjd
Pentecusto de Kershalton quia non est prosecutus	xijd
Eodem Pentecusto pro defalta	vjd
Hugone de Thorpe pro transgressione	iiijd
Hugone de Newenton pro transgressione	iiijd
Willelmo ad Capellam pro uthesio etc.	iiijd

Johanne de Loddington pro plegio	vjd
Ada de Thurneye pro hamsokne facto super Robertum de Radewell	vjd
Johanne le Sauuage pro falso clameo	[blank]
Cecilia uxore Nicholai de Welleford pro uthesio etc.	iiijd
Ricardo de Boudon	ijs
Johanne de Lodington	ijs
Rogero Ro[k]es	ijs
Thoma le Ster	ijs
Radulfo de Ipelwyke	ijs
Beatrice de Stotiston	ijs
Willelmo de Sancto Johanne	xijd
Willelmo de Sibeford	xviijd
Gilberto le Plomer	xijd
Matilda de Bedeford	xijd

Summa xiij librae.

De Thoma de Raueinston pro una placea ad vendendum panem habenda	iijs
De Nicholao le Maltmongere pro eodem	xviijd
De Roberto de Fo[s]ton pro eodem	viijs
De uxore Roberti le Enneyse pro eodem	xviijd

Summa xiiijs.

De Tolneto de Nono Leuato de hominibus ville Norhantonie lxiijs. iijd. tempore Regis.

280.—Pyefoote Bridge, Northampton.

NEARLY every definite valley in Northamptonshire has in it a permanent or intermittent stream. In early times only the larger streams had bridges over them and where roads crossed the smaller ones it was by means of a ford, with perhaps a foot-bridge for pedestrians. Not many fords are now left, but I can remember a fair number, and comparatively young people can remember the one that used to be in Gypsey Lane (now Kingsley Road).

In the Free Library there is an old map of Northampton and around designed chiefly to show the possessions of St. Andrew's Priory; it is a copy of one made by Marcus Pierce in 1633 (original in Messrs. Markham's office) and was presented to the Library Committee by descendants of the Crane family.

The map shows the town of Northampton and all the surrounding land owned by the Town, St. Andrew's Priory, and private individuals. Stretching from the Billing Road as a narrow strip but widening out greatly towards the Houghton Road was ground named Pye Leaze, belonging to the Priory of St. Andrew and town of Northampton, and now owned by St. Andrew's Hospital.

The stream bounding the property on the south, then, as now, crossed the Houghton Road, and the bridge over it is named, in the map, *Pyefoote Bridge.*

Almost certainly the name denotes a foot-bridge (*Pye foot-bridge)* which under the circumstances connotes a ford, though probably at the time of the making of the map there was a real road-bridge.

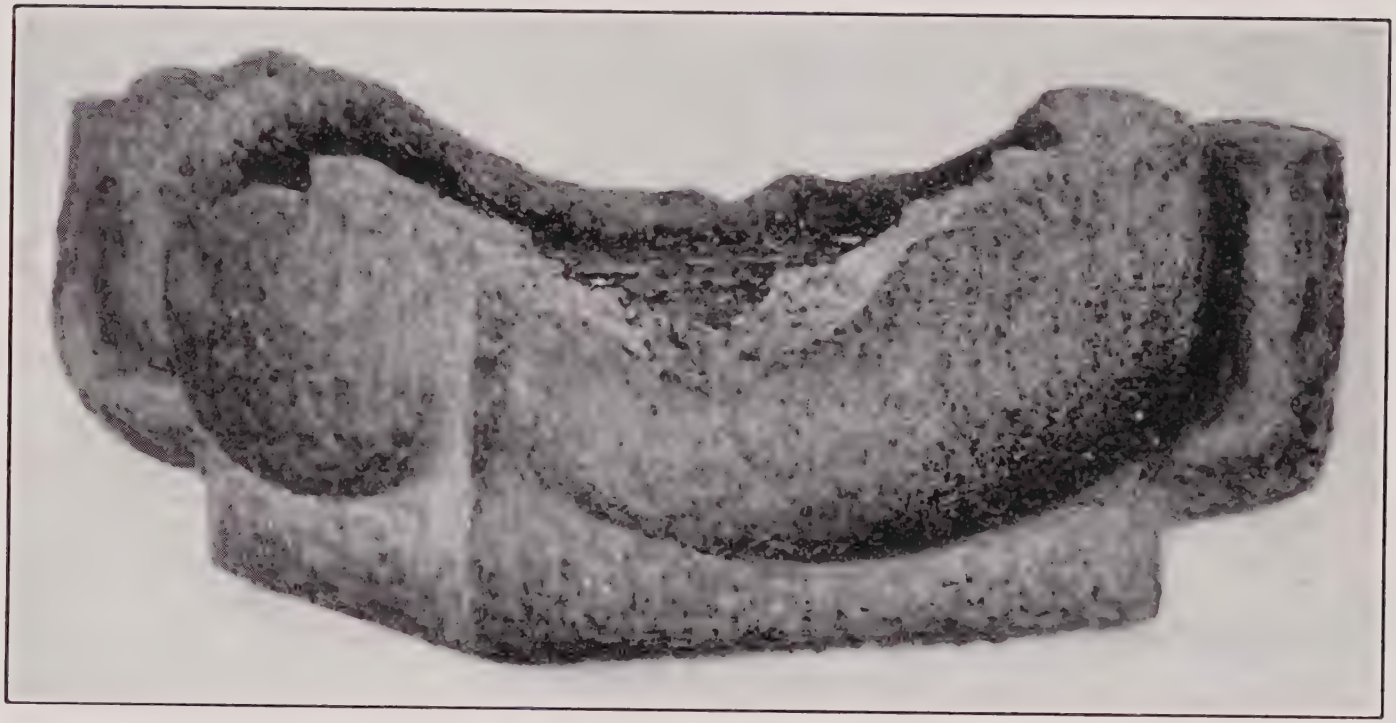
BEEBY THOMPSON.

281.—MORTAR OR CREEING TROUGH.

THE curious stone here illustrated was discovered about forty years ago, and lay in a garden until the writer recently acquired it. This mortar was found amongst the ruins of the old castle in Daventry Wood, which was the reputed residence of John O' Gaunt.*

The stone is of local "Blue Rag" the base is in a state of good preservation, and was probably used as a mortar. It is very similar to another stone which was found at Fawsley, and adapted for use as the font in that Church.

*Borough Hill (Daventry) and its History, by William Edgar, 1923, p. 49.



From Drawing by *William Edgar.*

STONE FOUND NEAR DAVENTRY.

To face page 213.

Creeing-trough or trow* is the name given to a stone used as a mortar, in which grain was "creed" or pounded, until the husks came off. This word is used in Cumberland and Northumberland, but does not appear to be known in this part of the world.

The Curator of the Municipal Museums at Hull writes that the "Sketch is evidently of a 14th or early 15th Century creeing stone, or large mortar, such as was frequently used in large kitchens connected with monastic and other institutions. We have several very similar to it."

WM. EDGAR,
Southlands, Daventry.

282.—LISTS OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON AND THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

(Continued from Volume IV., page 32.)

8 EDWARDI VII, c. lxxvii (1908) An Act for amalgamating the Undertakings of the Stratford-upon-Avon Towcester and Midland Junction Railway Company the Evesham Redditch and Stratford-upon-Avon Junction Railway Company and the East and West Junction Railway Company and for other purposes. *(Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Junction Railway (Amalgamation).)* Local Act.

„ c. cxxxiv (1908) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to . . . . Rothwell Gas . . . . . *(Gas Orders Confirmation.)* Local Act.

10 Edwardi VII & 1 Georgii V, c. viii (1910) An Act for transferring to and vesting in the Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Junction Railway Company the undertaking of the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway Company and for other purposes. *(Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Junction Railway (various Powers).)* Local Act.

*The English Dialect Dictionary, 1898, Vol. I., 784.

1 & 2 Georgii V. c. lxiv. (1911) An Act for conferring further powers upon the Corporation of Northampton with reference to their tramway undertaking to authorise the construction of street widenings and to make better provision for the health local government and finance of the borough of Northampton and for other purposes. *(Northampton Corporation.)* Local Act.

,, c. lxxix. (1911) An Act to authorise the Great Northern Railway Company to construct new railways and works and to acquire land and to confer further powers upon that Company to authorise the construction of works at Peterborough by the Great Northern Railway Company to authorise the construction of widenings and other works and the acquisition of lands by the Great Northern Railway Company and the Great Central Railway Company to confirm the purchase of certain lands by the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Committee to authorise the acquisition by the Great Northern Railway Company of the undertaking of Muswell Hill and Palace Railway Company and for other purposes. *(Great Northern Railway).* Local Act.

,, c. cxlix. (1911) An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to . . . . the Peterborough Joint Cemetery Districts. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14).)* Public Act of a Local Character.

2 & 3 Georgii V. c. cxvi. (1912-13). An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 to 1909 relating to . . . Rothwell and District Rushden and District . . . . . *(Electric Lighting Order Confirmation (No. 3).)* Public Act of a Local Character.

3 & 4 Georgii V. c. xv. (1913). An Act to empower the Corporation of Northampton to construct additional waterworks to make better provisions with regard to their water undertaking and for other purposes. *(Northampton Corporation Water.)* Local Act.

„ c. cliii. (1913). An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 to 1909 relating to . . . . . Wellingborough (Amendment). *(Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)* Public Act of a Local Character.

4 & 5 Georgii V. c. cxxxviii. (1914). An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to . . . . the Rothwell Joint Cemetery District. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation* (No. 22).) Public Act of a Local Character.

5 & 6 Georgii V. c. xcii. (1915-16). An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to . . . . the Rothwell Joint Cemetery District. *(Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation* (No. 6).) Public Act of a Local Character.

„ c. xcvii. (1915-16). An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 relating to . . . Rothwell Gas . . . . . (*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation* (No. 3).) Public Act of a Local Character.

7 & 8 Georgii V. c. 64 (1918). An Act to amend the Law with respect to Parliamentary and Local Government Franchises, and the Registration of Parliamentary and Local Government Electors and the conduct of elections; and to provide for the re-distribution of seats at Parliamentary Elections, and for other purposes connected therewith. (The County Borough of *Northampton* to return one member only. The Borough of *Peterborough* to cease to return a member. The

Administrative Counties of *Northampton*, and the *Soke of Peterborough*, to be divided into four Divisions, each to return one member. As follows:

DAVENTRY DIVISION, to comprise the Rural Districts of *Brackley*, *Crick*, *Daventry*, *Hardingstone*, *Middleton Cheney*, *Potterspury*, and *Towcester*, the part of the Rural District of *Northampton* which is not included in the *Kettering Division*, and the Municipal Borough of *Brackley* and *Daventry*.

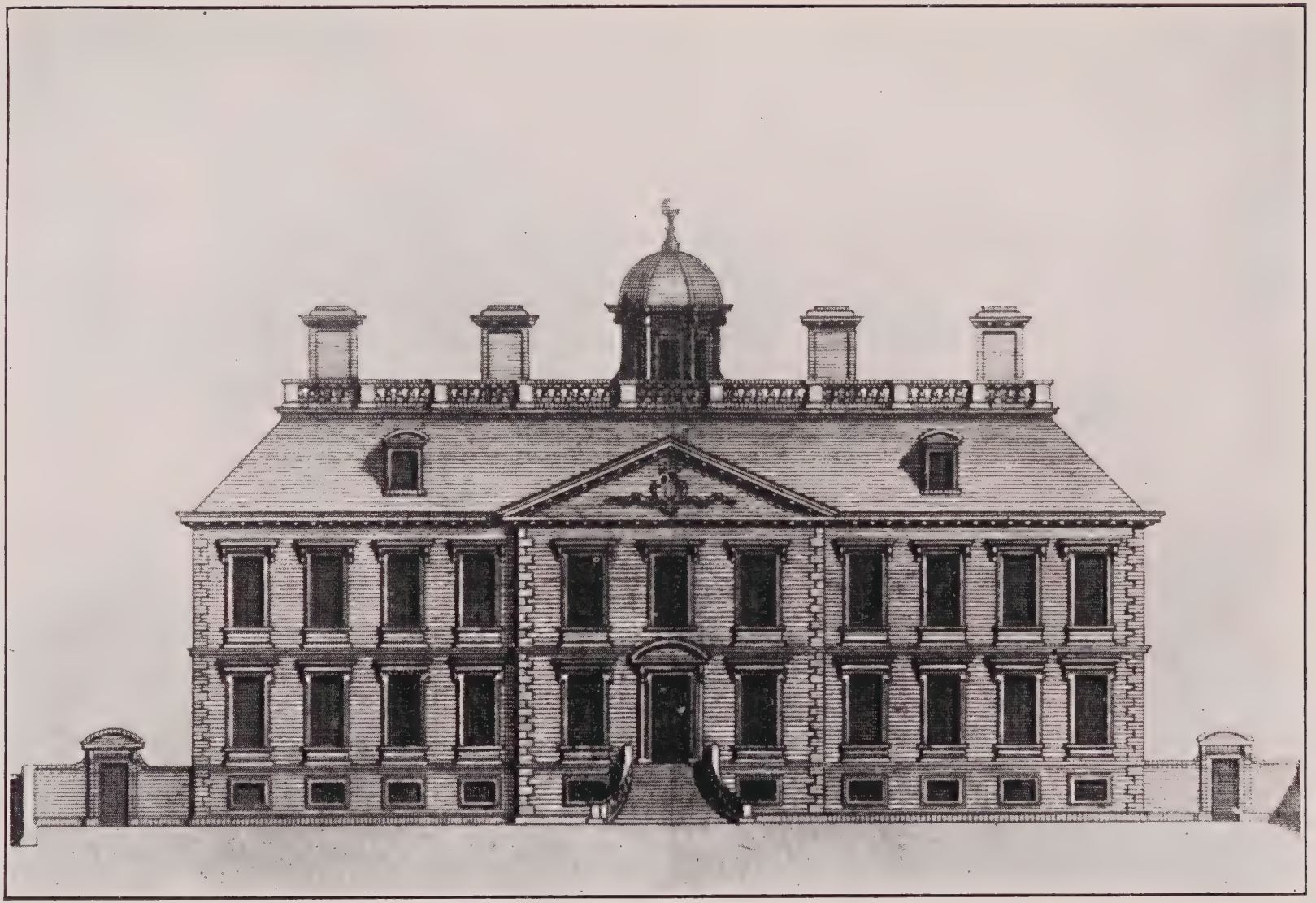
KETTERING DIVISION, to comprise the Rural Districts of *Brixworth*, *Kettering*, and *Oxendon*, the part of the Rural District of *Northampton* which consists of the Civil Parishes of *Great Billing*, *Little Billing* and *Weston Favell*, and the Urban Districts of *Desborough*, *Kettering*, and *Rothwell*.

PETERBOROUGH DIVISION, to comprise the Administrative County of the Soke of *Peterborough*, the Rural Districts of *Easton-on-the-Hill* and *Gretton*, the part of the Rural District of *Oundle* which is within the Administrative County of *Northampton*, that part of the Rural District of *Thrapston* which is within the Administrative County of Northampton and is not included in the *Wellingborough Division*, and the Urban District of *Oundle*.

WELLINGBOROUGH DIVISION, to consist of the Rural District of *Wellingborough*, the part of the Rural of *Thrapston* which consists of the Civil Parishes of *Chelveston-cum-Caldecott*, *Hargrave* and *Stanwick*, the Municipal Borough of *Higham Ferrers*, and the Urban Districts of *Finedon*, *Irthingborough*, *Raunds*, *Rushden*, and *Wellingborough*.

9 & 10 Georgii V. c. xix. (1919). An Act for conferring further power upon the Northampton Gaslight Company. *(Northampton Gas)*. Local Act.

ED.



From an Engraving by *H. Hulsbergh.*

HORSEHEATH HALL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

To face page 217.

283.—Naseby Old Man, Naseby Church, Northamptonshire.

THIS Old Man which was well known to Northamptonshire Folk a hundred years ago, is really a large hollow copper ball, and was brought to England from Boulogne in Henry the Eighth's time. This Town was taken by the English on the 14th September 1544, but was restored to the French for a sum of money in 1550.

The battle was called, "The Battle of Boulogne Harbour Mouth," or more shortly "Bullen Mouth," and was the origin of the sign often seen over Public Houses of "The Bull and Mouth,"

After the battle this great ball was brought over to this country by Admiral Sir Giles Alington, who was Master of the Ordnance at the siege, and it appears to have been used at Horseheath Hall, in Cambridgeshire, for some years as a dinner gong. He died in 1586.

Sir Giles Alington's fourth son William was elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Lord Alington of Killard County Cork on 28th July 1642. He built a magnificent mansion at Horseheath, after the design of John Webb, in 1665, at the cost of £70,000.

The Copper Ball was placed upon the Cupola, in the centre of this house, and it is shown in the Elevation of Horseheath Hall, (here reproduced), which shows the aforesaid Ball over the Cupola and is taken from an Engraving belonging to the writer which shows the Hall in the centre, with blocks of buildings on either side, that on the left comprised coach house and stables, and that on the right domestic offices : beneath this general view is a plan of the whole of the buildings. This was drawn by Ca. Campbell, and engraved by H. Hulsbergh and is lettered :—

"General front of Horseheath Hall in Cambridgeshire the seat of Henry Bromley Esqre."

"Elevation General de Horseheath Hall dans l'Comte de Cambridge Maison de Henry Bromley Esqre."

Lord Alington married Elizabeth dau. of Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart. and was succeeded by his son William, who was created a

peer of England on 5th December 1682, by the title of Baron Alington of Wymondley in the county of Hertford, and he married as his 3rd wife Diana dau. of the 1st Duke of Bedford* by whom he had a son Giles who succeeded him in 1684 as 3rd Baron of the Irish Creation and 2nd of the English. This nobleman died in 1691 aged ten years, and the English Peerage became extinct, while that of the Irish reverted to his uncle the Hon. Hildebrand Alington, but his Lordship did not inherit the fortune. William, the 2nd lord, having devised his estates, the most extensive in the county of Cambridge, to his widow during the minority of his children, with a power of granting leases to raise portions for his daughters. That lady in consequence of an error in the will found herself possessed of the power of leasing *ad infinitum.*

Accordingly she made a lease of the whole to Henry Bromley, Esqre. for 999 years, to whom, subsequently Hildebrand, 4th Lord Alington also disposed of the small interest then remaining to him in the estates. His Lordship dying without leaving issue in 1722 the Peerage became extinct.

Mr. Bromley expended a further sum of £30,000 in building, and died in 1707. His grandson Henry of Horseheath Hall and Holt Castle, Co. Worcester represented the County of Cambridge in Parliament from 1727 until elevated to the peerage on 9th May 1741 as Baron Montfort of Horseheath. He died in 1755 and was succeeded by his son Thomas b. 1732. This nobleman having involved himself in embarrassments sold the mansion in 1777 for the materials and the estate in 1783. He died 24th Oct. 1799.

When this noble seat was dismantled the Ball was purchased by Mr. Ashby of Naseby Wolleys, who was Lord of the Manor of Naseby, and by him placed on the dilapidated and truncated spire of the parish Church in 1790. A weather vane was fixed

* It is perhaps an interesting coincidence that Lord James Russell, son of the 1st Duke of Bedford and sister of the said Diana, owned the Estate of Maidwell and lived at Maidwell Hall.

From an illustration *in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

NASEBY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 219.

above the ball, and this afterwards adorned a summer house at West Haddon, until it was moved to the museum at Naseby.

The Rev. J. Mastin, in describing Naseby Church, says that, "Upon the tower is a little more than half a pyramidal ſpire covered with lead, and a notion did prevail that it was decollated at the time of the battle; but upon examination, dates diſcovered upon this lead prior to 1645, a proof that this was not the caſe. Mr. Aſhby ſome years ago, at a conſiderable expence, cauſed an addition to be made to the ſpire, of wood-work, conſisting of a king-poſt and four ſupporters, riſing to a height of 15 feet above the ſtone work; at the top of which, is a large hollow copper ball capable of containing, according to the account of the perſon who performed the work, ſixty gallons, ale meaſure; above this ball is ſome ornamental iron-work and a large weather-vane; from the top of which to the ground is 103 feet*."

And in a foot note he gives an account of the bringing of the ball from Boulogne, and of its being placed on the Mansion at at Horseheath.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1793, there is a short review of this Local History; and, following this, in the November number for the same year, the account of the Church previously printed is given together with an illustration of the building, and of a sundial and ring, As this print shows the Old Man so clearly it is here reproduced.

This account of the Church is signed T.P., and a further note relating to the sundial in the illustration is promised.

The Ball remained on Naseby Church for many years, and standing out, as it did, in bold relief against the sky, it might easily have led the hasty observer to imagine for the moment that a giant was standing there; and doubtless because of its fancied form was generally spoken of as NASEBY OLD MAN.

* The History and Antiquities of Naseby, by the Revd. J. Mastin, 1792., p. 82,

About the time when subscriptions were being sought to restore the church the following rhyme became current :—

"Naseby old man was meant for a spire,
But Naseby poor farmers could raise him no higher."*

Thomas Carlyle visited Naseby in May 1842, and described the village in his "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," as "A peaceable old Hamlet of some eight hundred souls ;" and noticing the unique manner in which the church Steeple was adorned he continues :—

"The old Church, with its graves, stands in the centre, the truncated spire finishing itself with a strange old Ball held up by rods ; a 'hollow copper Ball, which came from Boulogne in Henry the Eighth's time,'—which has, like Hudibras's† breeches, 'been at the Siege of Bullen,"

When Naseby Church was restored, and the spire completed in 1860, the Ball was presented to Mr. George Ashby Ashby, who placed it in the entrance hall at Naseby Woolleys, where it was used as an umbrella stand.

In February 1888 all the contents of the Woolleys were sold by auction, and Mr. T. Buswell of Market Harborough, purchased the Ball.

In December of that year the writer bought it and took it to Maidwell Hall, where it now stands on a stone pedestal surrounded by yew trees in the Topiary Gardens.

The Ball is formed of curved sheets of copper riveted together, and it measures 56 inches in diameter, and is in excellent condition.

The photograph of "The Old Man" in his present position at Maidwell Hall was taken by Mr. H. J. Abbey, in June 1913, and

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* The Proverbs of Northamptonshire, by C. A. Markham 1897. p. 26.

† This reference of Carlyle is to the Hudibras, by Samuel Butler, where in describing the costume of the worthy Knight he says :—

"His *Breeches* were of rugged Woollen,
And had been at the Siege of *Bullen* ;
To old King *Harry* so well know,
Some Writers held they were his own.

Canto I.

From a photograph by *Mr. H. J. Abbey.*

NASEBY OLD MAN AT MAIDWELL HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

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is reproduced by his permission.

Maidwell Hall, REGINALD B. LODER.
Northampton,
August, 1923.

284.—Sun-dial at Naseby.

IN accordance with the promise, previously mentioned, of a full account of the curious stone shown in the illustration of Naseby Church, The Rev. John Mastin communicated the following note to The Gentleman's Magazine :—

"Mr. URBAN, Na*ſ*eby, Nov. 14.

"The *ſ*tone on which the *ſ*undial, engraved p. 985, is placed, was ploughed up, or rather the *ſ*hare of that in*ſ*trument *ſ*truck again*ſ*t it in a field in the pari*ſ*h of Dallington, near Northampton; whence it was removed to King*ſ*thorpe, the next village, where it lay *ſ*ome time at a farmer's door. Mr. A*ſ*hby, my patron, afterwards purcha*ſ*ed it and made a pre*ſ*ent of it to me; and I have placed it at the bottom of my garden. It *ſ*eems to have puzzled all Antiquaries who have *ſ*een it; *ſ*ome few, indeed, think it may have belonged to a mona*ſ*tery at Dallington, and have been a corner *ſ*tone of that building. The ring in the *ſ*ame plate, was bought by a per*ſ*on who collects rags, &c. in the country, among *ſ*craps of other metals, *ſ*uch as iron, bra*ſ*s, &c., &c., and brought to me as a matter of *ſ*ome curio*ſ*ity. I have rea*ſ*on to believe it belonged to an eccle*ſ*ia*ſ*tick, a member of *ſ*ome mona*ſ*tery, from a niche, or small bit, being taken out as with a file in the in*ſ*ide, ju*ſ*t under the crown or head. Of this your intelligent corre*ſ*pondents will be*ſ*t judge.

"Your's &c., JOHN MASTIN."

This curious stone was at some period, but certainly before 1841, removed from Naseby to the adjoining village of Thornby, where it now stands in the garden of the Rectory having on the top a circular sun-dial, with the motto, "Pereunt & Imputatur.',

It is of local sandstone, with a vein of iron running through it. The stone is 2 feet 11 inches high and 1 foot 1 inch square. The carving is deeply cut, and very perfect, and the two ornamented sides are exactly as shown in the illustration, the other two sides being plain and somewhat rough.

The stone was no doubt an angle pilaster of a balustrade or some such feature from an early seventeenth century building; and it may have come from Holdenby House, as it does not appear that there ever was a house of this kind in Dallington.

It was probably purchased by the Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, Rector of Thornby, after the death of the Rev. John Mastin who was buried at Naseby 24 January, 1892, and removed to Thornby.

ED.

285.—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Twenty Fifth Series).

(*Continued from Page 202*).

THE confusion between "meum" and "tuum," which resulted from the relaxation of the customary social safeguards during the period of national strife, did not altogether end with the Restoration of the King; indeed some families never did regain their confiscated property, and in most cases there is great confusion amongst the family documents for some years afterwards.

Edward, the second Baron Rockingham, did not regain full possession of the whole of the manorial rights his father had obtained in Kettering until some little time after the Restoration, when the Market Tolls &c., were restored to him.

No documentary evidence is to be found at Rockingham, or elsewhere, so far as I have been able to ascertain, which throws any light upon the conditions of the tenants in either of the Kettering manors until the year 1679 at which date the usual Courts appear to have been held, but the Rolls, giving a detailed account of the business transacted at the Courts held prior to

1688, have not been found.

Two volumes of what appear to be "Minutes" of the Courts held for both manors, from 1679, onwards, are preserved at Rockingham, but as they contain only a record of the surrenders, with the amount of the fine and quit-rents in each case, they do not furnish so many interesting "glimpses" of social Kettering as the records of the business before the two juries did.

We shall, therefore, be obliged to be contented with such information as these records convey until the year 1688, from which date there exists an unbroken series of Court Rolls of the Royal Manor, to which I hope to gain access, and utilize for the purpose of these pages until the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, when they will probably be discontinued, as it is not desirable to follow these records up to the time when they deal with the private affairs of the near ancestors of those families who are still living in Kettering.

In order to show more clearly the character of the Court Records with which we are now to deal, those of the first Court noticed are here copied verbatim.

		li.	s.	d.
The Mann' of Kettering	Surrends and ffines thereupon taken at a Court held ye sixth day of October for ye sd Mann, Annoque Dom'i 1679.			
	ffor a Cottage and Garden Place surrendered by Enery (?) Richards to his wife for a jointure ffine	01	00	00
Jon. Mace	Surr. from Katherine Burgis to John Mace her intended husband to a garden place, ffine.	00	01	00
Joseph & Eliz. Clark	Surr. from John Belsher to Joseph Clark and Eliz. Clark his wife to Two Acres of Land with Tow hades wth Thapperten'ces, ffine	01	06	08

(Note.—For explanation of a "hade of land" see the third series.)

Joseph Melton	Surr. from Chr. Wilson of one Cottage with Thappurtences & Towleys to ye vse of Joseph Melton, ffine	02	00	00
Rich. Houghton	Surr. from Tho. Houghton of one small tenement to ye vse of Richard Houghton his son	00	14	00
Tho. Aswell	Surr. from Thomas Aswell of a Tenemt to Thomas Aswell his son and his heires, ffine	01	00	00
Jon. Gibson	Surr. from George Warner & Agnes his wife of a little Tenement to John Gibson & heires	00	09	00
Tho. Parish	Surr. from Tho. Parish to Rebeca his wife for life of one Messuage Thappurten'ces and after her decease to Thomas her son, ffine	01	00	00
Georg Worner	Surr. from Tho. Page of a Tenement to Georg Worner his heirs and Assignes, ffine	01	10	00
	Ed. Dison an Amercnet ... 0 2 6 Mr. Bruise ye like ... ... 0 5 0 Widd. Wiles ye like ... 0 3 0 Recd. of ye Bayliff Amers ... 0 9 6	01	00	00

The above is followed by a brief record of what appears to have been a special Court.

The Mann' of Kettering	Att at Got P'rchased by John Cox on his wives acct as heire to Mr. Wm. Baynard June 3rd 1680.

Mary Barratt	Surr. from William Edye of one cottage to Mary Barratt ffine	00	12	00
	Surr. from ..... Haselwood to Mr. Wm. Baynard of one Cottage yard & Barn & his heires for ever on Cond'con to pay Eighty pound Jno. Cox his wife takes ye forfiture as heire to Baynard	01	18	00

A noticeable feature in the method of keeping these accounts is the number of superfluous "noughts" used, a feature which is conspicuous in all old account books. It was, perhaps, employed for the sake of uniformity of appearance in the columns, or it may have been a precaution against falsification, as it would certainly be difficult to alter the amount without detection.

It will be seen from these minutes that some of the old family names survived the "troubles." The accounts gradually get into a better form as we advance, but as the entries at the next court are too numerous to be given here, they are held over for the next paper.

"The Kettering Guardian,"
July 5, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise, and the Editor of the "Kettering Guardian."

(To be continued).

286.—The King's Lodgings at Peterborough.

ON the enclosure of lands in the Parish of St. John the Baptist Peterborough in 1811 (1), the bishop claimed common rights in the open fields, commons and waste grounds in the parish, in respect of various tenements, including a "commonable toft, on

(1). Vide claims on Peterborough Inclosure 1811, pp. 47 & 96. A copy of this document is in the possession of Ald. C. T. Vergette of Peterborough to whom I am much indebted for allowing me to examine it.

which an ancient building, called the *King's Lodgings*, stood, and several pieces of garden ground, ranging behind the houses from the garden of the Bishop north, to the buildings situate in the Golden Lion Yard, south." These properties were at that time granted on lease to Earl Fitzwilliam. The building was situated on the south of the Great Minster gateway, its garden stretching at the rear of the houses and shops on the Eastern side of Narrow Street (2).

The premises are mentioned in the survey of the lands of the bishopric made during the Interregnum. In a description of the house occupied by Simon Gunton, Clerk, the Peterborough historian, between the porter's lodge or Palace gate house and the common gaol, a house "three storeys high above the vaults with the three galleryes and one yard lyinge on the South syde of the sayd house," a part of this yard was said to lie "from the *King's Lodgings* to the corner next the pallace yard" (3).

The King's lodging, in all probability, was a hospice within the court of the abbot's lodging, which was occupied by Members of the Royal family and their retinue, when they made a prolonged sojourn in Peterborough. It is known that Henry IV. when he was Earl of Derby and Northampton, had a hostel at Peterborough. There are records that he was at his Peterborough hostel on October 19, 21, 29, December 4. 29, 1391. and January 28, 30, 1393. (4). On October 21, 1391 two outside minstrels played before him at Peterborough with lute and fiddle. Blanche his eldest daughter was born at Wansford and was baptised in the abbey church.

The Editor of the Derby Accounts has pointed out that although Bolingbroke was his home in 1390-1, important documents of his were dated from Peterborough and in 1392-3 it

(2). The late Mr. G. C. Caster of Peterborough claimed that his printing office was erected on the site of the King's lodging, Messrs. Caster and Jelley's Offices still stand on the same spot.

(3). "After Dr. Dee was made Bishop of Peterborough he did sue Sir Thomas Dove sonn and heire and also executor of Bishop Dove for delapidations in his father's time and recovered neere seaven hundred pounds for damages, with part of which money the said Bishop Dee built or repaired the sayd messuage."

(4). Vide. Duc. Lanc. Rec. XXVIII. 1.2. App. A.; Derby accounts, Camden Society XVIII. LXXXIV.; Wylie, Henry IV. Vol. III. p. 248.

was Peterborough whence he started for his journey on the continent, part of his baggage being taken from Peterborough to Lynn in four boats, and it was to Peterborough whither he returned with his baggage. In 1392 his accounts were made up at Peterborough (5). and in the previous year his chamberlain and council were there.

Bishop Patrick in his additional notes to Gunton's History (6) states :—

"Henry of Bolingbroke, then Earl of Derby (afterward Duke of Hereford and at last King of England) lay for some time in this monastery, with a great train.....particularly in the year 1392, when his courtiers threatened to destroy Depynge and its inhabitants, as enemies to him and his father (7).....which put them in such a fright that the steward of the courts of the Earl of Kent, lord of Depynge, and four and twenty of the best of the town, came with all speed to Burgh St. Peter and submitted themselves to the Earl of Derby."

In the court of the abbot was a yard called the *Derby Yerde* (8) a name the derivation of which it is difficult to explain.

This yard was adjacent to the garden of the King's Lodging, and one might easily come to the conclusion that its name was a reminiscence of the sojourn of the Earl of Derby in Peterborough. I find however a note in Walter of Whittlesey's chronicle of Peterborough that Abbot Godfrey in his third year (1302) made a beautiful *herbarium* next the *Dereby garden* which contained two pools, bridges, pear trees and most delicious herbs. In his ninth year he built a new wall between the *Derby yard* and the *herbarium.* Whittlesey wrote his chronicle many years before Bolingbroke was at Peterborough so the derivation of this name must be sought elsewhere.

In 1396 William Genge was created abbot of Peterborough and his accounts shew continual relations with the family of John of Gaunt.

In 1405 the parish church of St. John the Baptist was built on the Market Place and over the porch was erected the cognizance of

(5). Derby accounts. XXXIV. (6). p. 322. (7). John of Gaunt.
(8). Vide Local Government of Peterborough by W. T. Mellows, 1919, p. 73.

one member of the Lancastrian family. Henry IV. chose for his badge of dignity the antelope, a white swan, a fox's brush and a greyhound. (9). The animal which surmounts the church porch bears a resemblance to the antelope, and, as Mr. W. H. Lord recently informed the members of the Peterborough Archæological Society, is the cognizance of that king.

In 1405 Prince John, afterwards Duke of Bedford, visited Peterborough and we discover the following payments in the account of the abbot's receiver. (10).

	£	s.	d.
For 2 pigs bought for the visit of John, son of the King ...	0	2	0
To two minstrels of the prince	0	3	4
„ the herald of the prince	0	3	4
„ the nuncio of Lord John the king's son	0	3	4
„ Lord John the king's son in money, and also one seal with a griffin *(cunabulum griffini)* and one new kalendar ...	10	0	0
„ two of his esquires called Gernon and Wroth	2	0	0
„ 6 others of his esquires	4	0	0
„ his butler and cook	1	0	0
„ 6 of his valets	2	0	0

In the same account there are also references to the king, queen and princes.

	£	s.	d.
To a certain messenger of the Duke of Lancaster	0	1	0
„ Thomas De la Howe, the king's messenger	0	3	4
„ a certain herald, by the lord's precept at Eyebury by Thomas Lynton	0	3	4
„ a messenger	0	1	8
Given to a valet coming with horses belonging to Thomas, the king's son, (11)	0	3	4
To a certain herald called Gloucester	0	3	4
Given to a man called Martin, warden of a horse belonging to Lord Thomas the king's son (11)	0	1	0
To the king's nuncio called "Ey"	0	1	0
„ a person bringing a letter from the queen	0	3	4

The Abbot was also in constant communication with the King's half brothers, the Beauforts.

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(9). Wylie. Henry IV. v.I. p. 41. (10). A.R. a/c 6 HEN. IV.

(11). Afterwards Duke of Clarence

In the year of our account (1405) Henry Beaufort had just vacated the see of Lincoln, in which diocese Peterborough was situated. There is a note of a journey taken by the abbot, for four days with twenty two horses, to attend the enthronement of his successor. Thomas Beaufort afterwards Earl of Exeter, the Admiral, found it convenient to direct the naval administration from Lynn, especially as he had afterwards large estates in the neighbourhood of that town. There are several records of visits of the abbot's esquires to the admiral's Lynn hostel. During the year the abbot bought a barrel of wine and sent it to Lady de Beaufort. One of his grooms, Adam Sempringham, travelled to Lynn to have a conference with her. Later in the year the expenses were paid of another groom Thomas Kingston to Lynn carrying herons to the hospice of Lord Thomas Beaufort there. The treasurer of the earl of Derby whilst he was at Peterborough was Richard de Kyngston, archdeacon of Hereford, and it is possible that Thomas Kingston was a relative who had entered the service of the abbot. On another occasion the abbot gave 6s. 8d. to the foster son of Lord Thomas de Beaufort and he sent two of his household to Lynn with a present of fish at Christmas.

There was a large trade by water between Peterborough and Lynn, whither the abbot often sent his purveyors to purchase wine and salt fish. The Lynn traders carried on a large import trade with the fishermen of Bergen: wine ships passed to and from Bordeaux: and wine and stock fish were distributed by them throughout the Eastern counties.

During the Wars of the Roses Peterborough would appear to have severed its connection for a time with the house of Lancaster The headquarters of the Yorkist party was Fotheringhay castle and in 1464, Edward IV. granted, in consideration of the good and faithful services of "our humble subjects and true lieges the tenants of our vill of Peterborough," to the brethren and sisters of the religious gilds in St. John's church licence to acquire lands to the extent of £20 in annual value. (12). After the triumph

(12). Pat Rolls, 4. Edw. 4.

of Henry Tudor we find that in the twentieth year of this King's reign the abbot Robert Kirton sent many gifts to the Lady Margaret Tudor, the king's mother, who was spending Christmas at her manor of Colly Weston, *e.g.* two large oxen, thirty sheep, six calves, six swans, twenty four capons and other rewards to members of her household. Further expenses were incurred in consulting the mother of the king about certain litigation with the lord of Benefield relating to the abbot's grange of Biggin near Oundle. (13).

W. T. Mellows.

287.—Diary of William Henry Markham, 1807—1833.

WILLIAM Henry Markham was the fifth child of John Markham, an Attorney of Northampton, and he was born 4 March 1785. He adopted the Army as a profession, and after qualifying he became an Army Surgeon, first in the 96th and afterwards in the 56th Regiment of Foot. He must have entered the Army very young, for he was only 22 years of age when he went over seas with the Army, on active service. At the same time he began the diary here printed, and as this gives a good idea of an Army Surgeon's life at the commencement of the last Century, and also as the early portion deals with an important period of English history, it appears to be of sufficient interest to be reproduced in these pages.

He was placed on half pay in March 1816, and on the 2 April 1818, was promoted from half pay to be Surgeon of the 56th Regiment.

He retired about 1833 at the age of 48, after service at various stations, and it is not known where he settled, but in 1840 he was in Titchborne Street in London.

At the end of January that year Surgeon Markham wrote to his sister Miss Elizabeth Markham, who lived in Northampton, asking her to go to him at once, as he was very ill. She accordingly set off on the last day of January, by the three o'clock train with her

(13). A.R. Account. 21 Hen. VII.

niece Anna Maria Markham. They arrived at Titchborne Street about eight o'clock, and found their brother very unwell.

The Doctor in attendance bled him profusely, taking 18 ounces of blood one day and a large quantity two days later. It was decided that, as soon as possible, the invalid should be moved to Torquay, where he would be in a warmer climate.

On Thursday, 13 February, accordingly, the party went to Euston, and left by the 10 o'clock train, arrived at Salisbury about half past five o'clock, and went to the White Hart Hotel. They intended to go on to Basingstoke, but poor Markham became worse, instead of better, so they moved into Lodgings, where he was rather disturbed by the Coaches which drew up at The Black Boy Inn opposite, every two hours.

Miss Markham records that her brother breathed his last on Saturday the 14th March 1840, a few hours before he died he said "his trust was in his God; his faith and hope strong in the Lord Jesus Christ for a blessed hereafter."

He was buried near the Vestry in St. Edmund's Church Yard at Salisbury.

A tablet to his memory with the following words, was placed on the North wall of the North East Chapel of St. Giles' Church, Northampton:—

"To the Memory of
HENRY WM. MARKHAM, ESQ.,
for many years surgeon
in the 96th and afterwards
in the 56th Regiment of Infantry,
he departed this life
at Salisbury
on the 14th March, 1840
after a short and severe illness
in the 55th year of his age."

ED

DIARY OF WILLIAM HENRY MARKHAM, 1807.

July 25th. Came to Harwich for Embarcation.*

July 28th. Embarked on Board the George Transport with part of the 28th Reg[t] of Foot Cap[tn] Power com.

July 29th. Left a 10£ Bank of England note at the Harwich Bank.

July 30th. Letter from Mr. Warren saying £2 14 0 would be paid for travelling expenses to Harwich.

July 31st. Paid Mr. Tailor 3£ for Me/s.

August 1st. 10 o'clock A.M. Orders for Sailing. On going out of Harwich Harbour we struck sands with three other Transports & lost our convoy, we got off at High Water & proceeded after them, they sent a Gun Brig ordering us to anchor which we did off Languard Fort. At 2 o'clock in the Mor[g] we weighed & proceeded.

August 2nd. 12 o'clock. M. Off Dunwich but not in sight of the Convoy.

August 3rd & 4th. In the German Ocean.

August 5th. On Dogger Bank.

August 6th. Off Shaw point & entering the Cattegat—the Morning Stormy but the Ev[g] fair with a good wind.

August 7th. 9 A.M. The Swedish Shore on the left & Anholt Island & light house on the right both in sight. A very fair Norn[g] & not at all sick & eat for the first time a good Breakfast 12 M. Knoll point on the Swedish Coast appears in clear weather at the distance of 8 or 9 leagues, in 3 high broken hummocks or islands upon the N.W. point is a light house & the coast of Zealand opposite—Enter the Sound—

August 8th. 6 A.M. Sunday. We arrived before Elsinaur† & cast anchor. Thunder & Lightning with torrents of rain the fore

*The Treaty of Tilsit was signed between France and Russia on the 7th July, and between France and Prussia on the 9th July 1807. Immediately after another secret Treaty was made that in the event of the English Government not making a satisfactory answer to the Russian requisition, France and Russia should jointly summon the three courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Lisbon, to close their harbours against English vessels, recall their ambassadors from London, and declare war against Britain. The English Government soon learnt of this secret treaty, and being menaced by the combined fleets of Europe, resolved, after ineffectual negotiation with Denmark, to make war against that country, Hence this expedition. ED.

†Elsinore.

part of the Night & from the great darkneſs & number of Transports was in danger of being struck against & was under the neceſsity of anchoring, & shewing lights. Cronenburg Castle commands the entrance into the Harbour & is situated close to the Town of Elsineaur.

August Monday 9th. No Orders & at Anchor went on land to Elsineaur for 2 hours after being on Board 12 Days.

August Tuesday 10th. At anchor.

August 11th, 12, 13. At anchor.

August 14th. 9 A.M. Order for Sailing. Wrote home.

August 16th Sunday. 8 A.M. All the Troops on Board the different Transports disembarked on the Danish Coast about 10 Miles from the Capital without any opposition* I remained on Board having no Orders.

August 16th & 17th. Remained on Board.

August 18th. Came on Shore & reported myself to Dr Shapte who had established a General Hospital in a Village (Ordrup or Ordness) about 4 Miles from Copenhagen & one Mile behind the Army. Orders to remain in the Village.

August 20th. Mr Sandford & Self subscribed a guinea.

August 25th. 45 Wounded Men came into the General Hospital from the Army.

August 29th. Wrote to England to my Brother Chas † & gave the Letter to Dr Shapte to forward.

September 8th. Copenhagan surrendered after a Bombardment of 5 Days, three of which the City appeared to be in a general Conflagration, their largest Church was burnt down.

September 10th. Thursday. Wrote to Chas

September 11th. Paid 7s for a Box.

September 17th. Went to Copenhagan. Bought Blk Silk Handkerchief 5s.

September 20th. Sunday. Walked to Kintople one Mile from

*The British troops commenced their disembarkation without resistance on the 16th; and in three days the whole force was landed, and the investment of Copenhagen was completed. ED

†His eldest brother Charles Markham. Attorney and Solicitor, and afterwards Clerk of the Peace for the County of Northampton. ED.

Ordrup & was surprised at seeing two Old Women digging a Grave to inter three English Soldiers.

September 26th. Bot. Seven Silk Handkerchiefs (a piece) out of 2 Guin^{s} in payment I rec^{d} 4 Rix Dollars 3 Marks & a stiver which allowing £1 6 for Guinea each Handkerchief cost ab^{t} 4s. 10d.

September 27th. Two pounds of Chocolate 4s. Twelve Parks of Cards 2s. 6d. Wrote to Robert.

October 2nd. Rec^{d} a letter from Cha^{s}

October 13th. Came from Ordrup & Embarked on Board the Batavia Transport lying off Copenhagen—in my way on board I rec^{d} a letter from Cha^{s}

October 21st. 8 o'clock A.M. The whole Fleet sailed from before Copenhagen and proceeded on their way to England.

October 29th. Arrived in Yarmouth Roads & anchored. Wrote to Cha^{s} The whole of this Night was very Stormy & the sea ran extremely high we were once adrift and came in contact with a Frigate but fortunately got off without much mischief & about 2 hours after the Frigate drifted & boarded us we were in great danger of being lost but with great difficulty we got clear again with the lo*f*s of our bowsprit.

October 30th. This Morning heard of the lo*f*s of the Hospital Ship Hope w^{ch} unfortunately was drove on the Holm Sands, every Soul on board perished except one Man who was picked up from a piece of the Wreck. D^{r} Stuart M^{r} Jones Staff Surgeon H. M. M^{c} Gregger & Palmer were amongst the sufferers.

November 2nd. Went to Yarmouth with some Sick & Wounded Patients, & was obliged to remain 2 days owing to the High Surfs.

November 7th. Sailed from Yarmouth Roads & arrived in the Even^{g} off Orford where we Anchored for the Night.

November 8th. Arrived off Harwich the Wind & Tide being against us we were not able to proceed. The Wind blew very hard the whole night.

November 12th. Arrived at the Nore at 11 o clock A.M. making a pa*f*sage of 5 days from Yarmouth. Wrote to Cha^{s}

November 15th, Sunday. Arrived in Town in a Margate Hoy* & had all my clothes [a few words obliterated.]

December 20th. Rec^{d} 27£ Brit & Foreign Money & gave to Cha^{s} at the Gloucester Coffee House.

December 21st. Came from Town to Hungerford to join the 96th Reg^{t}.

December 24th. Was sent to Newbury to take charge of a detachment.

1808.

February 22nd. Marched from Newbury to Southampton with 200 Men for the West Indies. I returned to Head Quarters where I remained.

March 20th. Returned from Town on a visit to my Brother Atkins.† 4 days absent.

June 30th. Rec^{d} Orders from the War Office to proceed forth with to the Army Depôt in order to embark by the first opportunity to join the 1st Batt^{n} in the West Indies.

July 1st. Left Hungerford for Northampton.

July 9th. Left North. for London.

July 13th. Went to Markfield to Dinner where I spent a most happy day with the Family. I hope in God that it will not be the last, tho' I am fearful it will be so for this some time to come. I shall unto Death always live mindful & in the most fervent hope, & pleasing expectation, of future happine*ſ*s.

July 16th. I arrived in the Island‡ in very poor spirits and full of reflection. The idea of leaving behind those whom I hold most dear, & the thoughts of going to an unhealthy Country worked forcibly on my mind. May these joyous days in which I find so much happine*ſ*s in the remembrance of, ere long arrive again. Quando te auspiciam.

August 25th. I was this day weighed & the balance was exactly with all my Clothes on 10st. 7lbs.

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*A hoy was a small vessel employed in carrying passengers and goods, particularly for short distances, on the sea coast. Pepys speaks of hiring a Margate Hoy. ED.

†This was Captain John Gregory Page Atkins, of the 17th Light Dragoons, who married his sister Catherine Markham. ED.

‡The Isle of Wight.

September 17th. Rec[d] Orders at Sandown at 12 o'clock to embark immediately on Board the Rio Nova Ship laying off Cowes

Having no abstract of my account from my Agent I could not get my three Months advance from the Paymaster but Marton the Taylor in consequence of D[r] Moore promising payment if requested, accepted my Bill on Greenwood & Cox for 31£ 4s. 9d. being my advance pay up to 24th Dec[r].

September 18th 6 A.M. Came on Board and sailed the same day at 12 M. pa*s*sed the Needles about 6 in the Ev[g].

September 20th. 6 o'clock. P.M. Pa*s*sed the Lizard & lost sight of Land.

September 26th. Came through the Fleet off Cape Finistere conveying the French Troops from Lisbon to France.

October 2nd. 3 P.M. Anchored in Funchal Roads.

October 20th. Left Funchal Roads under a fair Wind for the Barbados.

November 14th. Arrived in Carlisle Bay Barbados The General Orders of the 17th directed me to do duty here until further Orders.

November 29th. Arrived in Santa Croix* West In[d] the day following came to Head Q[rs] 96th. Three out of the ten officers which have died viz Ensign Adamson Ucquay & Balfour left England in June last 150 of the Men who came out at the same time are likewise dead.

This Augmentation of 250 Men and ten Officers landed the latter end of July.

There are at this time 101 Men Sick in Hospital & 40 Sick in Barracks.

1809.

February 7th. M[r] Milbank put a second time under an arrest for Drunkene*s*s he was removed from the Hospital & I had charge of it. The number of Sick at this time is 104 in Hpt & 35 in Barracks.

July 19th. L[t] Spear married to Miss Toomy.

July 25th. Church opens for prayers against hurricanes &c.

*or Santa Cruz.

July 27th. There are Forty seven Men in Hp^{l} and Six only in Barracks sick. The cases are for the most part very slight and no Fever of consequence amongst them. Officers are all well. The Season for the time of Year is remarkably fine the heat in the shade at 12 o'clock is between 83 & 4 Fahrenheit.

August 20th. There are only 39 Patients in Hospital

November 5th. Lt. Col nel Scott arrived at the Head Q^{trs} of the 96th Reg^{t} 1st Batt^{n} at St Croix.

November 10th. L^{t} Co^{l} Elliott embarked for England.

1810.

March 11th. Our two flank Companies returned from Guadelupe.

April 1st. The last part of a Detachment consisting together of 150 Men & Five Officers joined us this day in S^{t} Croix.

Surgeon Milbank Sentence of the Court Martial was notified to him this day who is Cashiered he has remained under arrest since the 10th Jan^{y} 1809 and part of the time in close arrest.

July 5th. Capt^{n} Smith 96th died at S^{t} Croix.

July 15th. I am now Convales^{ct} from a Weeks Illne*ſ*s of Bilious Fever. The only Week I have been confined to my Room since coming to the Country.

September 27th. There are only 38 Men Sick in Hospital and 15 in Barracks.

1811.

March 10th. Sunday Afternoon. A*ſ*s^{t} Surg^{n} Kibby R.A. left S^{t} Croix for Mdo^{r} in the Teazer Army Schooner & was relieved by A*ſ*s^{t} Surg^{n} Hallahan. Gave D^{r} Kibby a letter to Capt^{n} Huxley.

May 15th. Capt^{n} Dixon died this day.

June 17th. There are only thirty two Men Sick in Hospital & not one Case of Fever nor no description of Patient dangerously Sick excepting two Pulmonic cases of very long standing.

July 31st. Col. Scott, & Major M^{c} Donell 25th Reg^{t} left S^{t} Croix the former on leave of Absence & the latter under Orders to join the 2nd Batt^{n} in England.

Sunday, September 22nd, 1811 S^{t} Croix. I dreamt last night that M^{r} Isted of Ecton Died suddenly of Mortification in his

Bowels.

1812.

May 9th. Dr Jackson Inspr of Hospitals arrived at St Croix same day visited the Hospital under my charge & was pleased to express his Approbation on the good Appearance of the same and on the comfortable state of the Patients.

July 2nd Thursday. Surgeon Loinsworth arrived at Head Quarters, St Croix from the date Mr Milbank was first put under arrest in Jany 1809 to the present time I have been doing the Duty of Surgeon.

October 26th. Arrived at St Thomas from St Croix to Act as S.M.O. in that Island.

December 18th. Genl Harecourt died at St Croix.

1813.

December 23rd. Quitted St Thomas for Antigua to join the York Light Inf: Vol: stationed there.

1814.

January 1st. I arrived at St Johns Antigua & proceeded to the Ridge the same day to Act as Surgeon to the York.

February 25th. Notified as Surgeon in the York Lt: Inf: Vol: Commission dated Decr 2nd 1813.

October 10th. Left Antigua in the Ista Tr:

October 13th. Arrived at St Thomas.

October 19th. Arrived at the Hd Qrs 96th Rt in St Croix.

1815.

January 6th. My exact Weight with Clothes 10st. 6lb. (8th Sept. 1831 14st. 0½).

March 24th. Embarked with the Regt at St Croix on Board the Murray Schooner to join the Transports lying in St Thomas's Roads (the Lord Eldor & British Hero) under convoy of the Crescent Frigate. Got on Board the Lord Eldor the Head Qr Ship at four in the Afternoon and Sailed the following day supposing for N. Orleans or St Mary's in the Evens of the same day when about three Leagues S.W. of St Thomas was spoken by the Dasher Sloop of War informing the Commodor of the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace by Madison upon the 19th of Feby when the

Transports were ordered to return to their Anchorage in S^{t} Thomas Roads & wait for further orders. Upon the 26th day of our Return into Harbour the Frigate sailed for Antigua for New Instructions from the Commander of the Forces. The Reg^{t} was ordered to Embark in light marching order without Women or Sick & fully equipped for Field Service. Number of Effectives Embarked 540.

March 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, April 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, at anchor.

April 13th. Sailed from S^{t} Thomas for Tortola and arrived upon the 14th at 3 p.m.

April 15th. Dined with the Commander of the Forces on shore

April 16th. Transhipped from the Lord Eldor on Board H.M's Ship Niobe, under Orders for Barbados.

April 17th. Sailed from Tortola Harbour with 25 Officers and 500 Men Women & Children of the Regiment.

May 3rd. (Wednesday) Arrived at Barbados and the Regiment ordered to be disembarked the same day to go into Quarters. The News we heard at Sea some days previous on our pa*ſ*sage up of Bonaparte having made his escape from Elba & had succeeded so far at the head of revolutionary army of seating himself on the Throne of France was confirmed upon our arrival.

May 28th. Reg^{t} left Baro' with the Expedition.

May 29th. Anchored in Gro*ſ*s Islet Bay. Sailed for Martinique upon the 4th of June at Night. 5th June landed at Fort Royal Martinique.

July 26th. Appointed in Gen^{l} Orders to Act as Surgeon to the Forces vice Richards 15th Reg^{t} who refused Promotion. Cap^{t} Surgeon Graham of the 15th Reg^{t} ordered to relieve me in the duties of Surg^{n} 96th Reg^{t}.

September 12th. Capt^{n} Surg^{n} Graham arrived at Fort Royal to act as Surg^{n} to the 96th Reg^{t}.

December 29th. I arrived at Barbados from Martinique as Sick—directed to proceed to England being relieved, Dec^{r} 29th 1815.

1816.

March 21st. Sailed from Carlisle Bay Ba^{ds} in the ship Higginson bound to Liverpool, at 10 o'clock A.M. Paid to Capt^{n} Hall in Barbadoes 31 Guineas for my passage home. Colonel Dolphin & Family going in the same Ship laid in my Stocks :

Cash & Bills taken home

One Bill on London ...	£60	
ditto on Liverpool for ..	£20	
Doubloons 2 Dollars 16		
Half Doub. 1. Quarter		
Doub. 4 guineas 1. 7s.		
Pieces 3 equal to Pt 81	£18	18
	£98	18

Rec^{d} at Ba^{ds} 2 months full pay in advance upon embarkation to 24th.

May 16th. Mean heat in Barbadoes by Far. Ther. in the shade by day from 24th Feb. to 21st March the day I left from 80° to 86° By night from 72° to 76°.

March 30th. At 12 o'clock M. Crossed the Tropic of Cancer.

April 4th. At 9 o'clock Ant: Mered: Colonel Dolphin 6th B.I. Reg^{t} C.B. Died N.L. 25° 38.

April 20th. In sight of the Island of Flores and passed by it about 5 Miles to the Eastward in the Night with a fair Wind.

April 30th. Tuesday at 5 P.M. made the land of Ireland (Cape Clear) distance about 10 leagues and got two Kinsale Fishing Boats alongside the same Even^{g} with Fish & Potatoes—A good Supper ! !

May 2nd. Thursday afternoon. Landed at Liverpool. P. Ch M^{d} to P.S.E.

June 5th. My Weight this day with Clothes on Eleven stone or lbs 154.

July 31st. Weighed this day 11st. 13lbs. (London 6th Sept^{r} 1831. Weight this day 14 Stone and half a Pound or 196½ lbs.)

1818.

August 5th, Wednesday, 4 o'Clock P.M.—Embarked at Gravesend on board of the Ship Alexander to join my Regiment (56th) stationed in the Isle of France. Paid for Pa/sage out £80. Pa/sage Money allowed for self & serv^{t} £55.

August 22nd, Saturday 2 o'Clock P.M.—Came to anchor in Funchal Roads.

August 26th. Wednesday 2 o'Clock P.M.—Left Funchal & the same Even^{g} got a fair Wind & out of sight of land.

August 29th. Saturday 8 A.M.—Saw the Island of Palma on our larboard Quarter dist. 40 miles.

September 4th. Thursday. 14° 50 N.L. 26° 30 W.L. since we left Madeira until this Even^{g} have been favoured by fair breezes & very pleasant weather the wind failing we laid becalmed during the Night but the following Morn^{g} a breeze sprang up and we continued our course S.S.W. at the rate of 3 knots.

September 21st. Monday, crossed the line 18° W.L. the ceremony of ducking and shaving properly performed.

November 10th. Tuesday morn^{g}. Landed at Port Louis. Isle of France after a very fair pa/sage of 97 days from Graves End.

November 14th. Joined 56th R^{t} at Mahabo distance 32 miles.

1819.

January 8th weight 10st. 11lbs.

June 26th. Rec^{d} a letter from Cha^{s} dated 7th Feb. announcing the death of dear Sister Catherine* at Kaira on 14th Aug^{t} 1818.

1820.

September 9th. Rec^{d} a letter from Cha^{s} dated 7th. May 1820 announcing the death of my beloved Mother† on 5th May 1820 (Friday Even^{g}.)

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*This was the wife of Capt. J. G. P. Atkins previously mentioned. ED.

†This was Hannah, the widow of John Markham, she really died on 7th May, 1820. ED.

1821.

June 14th. Capt. Atkins visited me at Makibourg.

June 22nd. Departed for Port Louis, & sailed for England in the Lushington 9th Aug^{t} 1821.

1826.

April 2nd. Sunday. Embarked on the Layton Transport at Port Louis with the Head Quarters of the 56th Reg^{t} and sailed for England the same afternoon. Oficers on board Col. Barclay Major Grant Capt^{n} Norman L^{ts} Kenny Nesbitt Mason Barclay & self. 8.

June 16th. Arrived at Spit Head making a fine pa/sage of 76 days & including three days spent at St. Helena.

June 23rd. Reg^{t} landed at Portsmouth and marched to Cumberland Fort.

July 19th. Arrived at North-ton.

July 24th. Returned Cumberland Fort.

September 6th. Embarked at Portsmouth with the 56th on the Kaines Transport and arrived at Hull on the 15th Sept., 1826.

October 30th. Left Hull on a visit to North-ton.

December 9th. Returned to Hull.

1827.

October 9th. Tuesday Morn^{g} Arrived in Dublin with the Regt. from Manchester & went into Richmond Barracks.

1828.

April 30th. Left Dublin with the Regt. for Londonderry.

October 10th. Friday. Left Derry arrived at Newry Wednesday, 15th October.

1829.

March 25th. Left Newry for Belfast on three months leave of Absence. Arrived at H. Houghton* 30th March (Tuesday). Returned to Newry 24th June, 1829.

August 10th. Left Newry with the Regt. Tuesday 18th August arrived at Birr.

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*Hanging Houghton, a hamlet of Lamport, Co. Northampton, where his brother John Markham, who was a farmer, lived

ED.

1830.

March 24th. Left Birr and arrived p. Coach at the Castle Barracks, Limerick.

1831.

May 30th. Monday, Regt. left Limerick.

June 1st. Regt. Marched into Barracks at Fermoy.

August 31st. Left Fermoy for London on Leave.

September 12th. Returned to Fermoy.

November 8th. Left Fermoy and arrived at Cork Barracks.

December 3rd. Embarked on Board the Maitland Transport for Jamaica with 14 Officers & 318 Men. 1 Offr. and 18 Men R. Artillery.

December 26th. Monday. Sailed from Cove with a fair Wind. Several other Transports sailed at the same time. The H^{d} Q^{rs} of the 5th for Gibraiter & the 69th Reg^{t} for Barbadoes.

[Officers.]

Prichard	Walmsley
Norman	Bailie
Palmer	Cuddy
Loughton	Mallison
Guy	Barclay
Markham	Copley
Wigg	2 Ladies

Capt^{n} Palmer R.A. on Board the Maitland.

1832.

January 5th. Thursday. Paſsed close to the East side of Madeira 10th day out.

January 6th. Paſsing slowly near to & to the Westward of the Island of Palma.

January 29th. Sunday Morn^{g} 7 A.M. Paſsing about 10 miles West by N. of the Island of Deseada & the Appearance of a Splendid Rainbow just at this time more beautiful than any Triumphal Arch that could be formed by the Hand of Man under which our Gallant Ship may be said to have been ushered into the W. Indies will I trust prove an auspicious Omen for the

welfare of the Officers and Men of the Reg^{t} during their residence in the W. Indies. Shortly paſsed by the Island of Guadaloupe & stood our Course between Montserrat & Antigua in which latter Island I had great delight in recognizing & pointing out my old Quarters on the Shirly Heights also the Houses along the Road on the Ridge, Engineers Quarters, Artillery Barracks, Dows Hill, Monks Hill, &c., &c. Same Evening about 7 p.m. paſsed near to Rock Redunda & left the Islands of Nevis & St. Kitts on our right at this time many hundreds of Sea Birds were repairing to Rock Redunda for the Night, in paſsing Antigua could distinguish the Flag at the Redoubt on Shirly Heights - pleasant weather.

In paſsing Antigua I felt the full force of the beautiful lines in Byron—

> —the Schoolboy spot
> we ne'er forget though there we are forgot.

January 30th. Monday. Paſsing by the Island of St. Croix loom of the land just visible.

February 4th. Saturday. At day light, in sight of Jamaica (Cape Morant) & about two o'Clock the same day came to an Anchor at Port Royal remained on Board on Sunday & disembarked the following Morn^{g} Monday 6th Feb^{y} and marched into Barracks at Up Park Camp about two miles from Kingston. Troops and Island healthy—there had been a partial insurrection of the slaves, principally in the district of St. James & the Island has for some short time been under Martial Law.

1833.

April 4th. Thursday Morn^{g} Reg^{t} left Up Park Camp and arrived at Spanish Town, distance 13 Miles. Remained exactly 14 months at Up Park Camp during which time we lost Men & one Officer. Therm: at S.R. 77—at 2 p.m. 86.

[The following Notes were interleaved after 26th July, 1815, when Markham was at Fort Royal Martinique.]

List of Articles very neceſsary for An Officer coming out to this Country to purchase in England, they being either very dear here or not to be procured.

Scarlet Cloth with *Facings*, Buttons, *Trimmings*, *&c.*, *Silk*, for linings. *Jean* or *Ruſsia Duck*—better some of each for *Pantaloons* for at least 36 Pairs—some to be worn with Gaiters. *White Jean* for *Waistcoats* (if worn). *Hats*, three or four round ones, Beaver. *Boots* & *Shoes* sufficient for two Years only as they soon crack by keeping—these should be made tight. *Shirts* 3 doz: with frills. Cotton ones are much better adapted for this Country than Linen ones. *Flannel* for *Under Waistcoats* and *Calico* for *Drawers* if worn. *Cotton Stockings* or *Socks*—(better Socks) three or four doz: and a few p^rs^ of *Silk Stockings*. *Pocket Handkerchiefs* should be either of Cambrick or fine Linen—or Silk—some of all. *Black Silk Handkerchief* for the Neck, 1 doz: of these, and 2 doz: of white half handkerchiefs for under ones. *Gloves*, three or four doz P^rs^ of White Leather and 1 doz: P^rs^ of Cotton ones, Epauletts —two Pairs. A Dirk. A Good Spy Glaſs. A Thermometer. A Slipper Bath, this will be found a luxury. 2 Briddles & Saddles with steel Furniture, not plate, and with some spare Kirbs (Steel) and Girths. *Saddle Cloths*, one or two, *Spurs*, Halters, Brushes, &c. Whips. *Bed-stead*, (braſs) good sized Hair *Mattreſs* & *Pillows*, &c. *Blankets*, one pair. *Sheets*, (linen) three to six pairs— *Mosquitto Curtains* for Bedstead 2 Sets *Soap*, one dozen pounds of scented. *Perfumes*, if used. *Glaſs Shades*, two or four with *Candle Sticks*, *Snuffers*, one pair Plated. *Strong Soffa*, *Camp Stools*, two. 2 or 3 *Umbrellas*. *Fowling Pieces*. Ammunition. *Library*, small Pocket. *Glaſs*, very little for fear of breaking, otherwise it will be found much cheaper. *Swivels*, either of Braſs or Plated, for sword Belt 2 Pairs. *A Boat Cloak*. *Garden Seeds*. *Harneſs* for a Gig Horse. Netting for a horse. A Good Gig Curricle Built. *No Hair*.

N.B. Iron and Steel very quickly rust here and cannot long be kept bright, so that as many things as poſsible should be of Braſs, Silver, or Gold, or Plated, but Stirrups, Bits, Kirbs, &c. look best not plated if kept clean which can be done.

Common Trinkets, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c. Horse Shoes, Nails, Chests of Drawers, Barometer, Pen knives, Cuttlery, Crockery Ware, Oil Skins for Cap Covers, &c. Razors.

[Written at the other end of the Note Book.]

1807.

Hptl Mates at Copenhagen.

83rd	S. Sandford	S. 32nd	Regt
39th	S. Johnson	S. 28th	„
	Gray	9th	drowned.
103rd	Palmer	11th	resigned.
59th	S. Hagan	S. 59th	
	Evans	29th	A.S.S.
	Purvis	15th	dead.
	Jordan	20th	
	Markham	96th	S.
Cashiered	Martin	A/st	Gar. Surg Gibraltar

Gulliver.

Officers who came from England in the two Ships Rio Novo & Favorite in Sept. 1808.

Rank & Name.	Regts	Remarks.
Captn Huxley	4th W.I.	70th
Lt Flannigan	8th W.I.	Dead.
— Clanchy	3 W.I.	Dead.
Ensign Hemsworth	46th	
— Hay	8th W.I.	Dead.
— Hemsworth	8th W.I.	
— Maxwell	6th W.I.	Cashiered & Dead.
— Mulhollan	W.I.R.	Dead.
— Longworth	6 W.I.	
A/st Surg Markham	96th	

End of Diary.

From a Painting by *George Clarke.*

LICHBOROUGH HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

To face page 247.

288.—LICHBOROUGH HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE Hall is in the centre of the village of Lichborough, on the north side of the village street, and almost opposite to the Church.

The entrance is through well-designed wrought iron gates, with a smaller hand gate on either side. Over the gates, in the centre is an elleptical shield, bearing the arms: *Gules, a fess dancettée ermine, between three eastern crowns or,* for GRANT; and on either side *A griffins head erased or.*

Immediately within, on the right hand side, is the picturesque entrance lodge, built of local sand stone, of two stories with gables, and on a shield are the initials and date,

E E
G
1894

For Edward and Edith Grant.

The carriage drive then bends to the left, and passes between piers surmounted with stone balls, and through an outer court, having old stone walls on the east, south, and west sides, and leads up to the southern front of the house. There is a terrace walk adjoining the road on the side of this Court.

The house consists of two distinct portions, that on the west being the older part. This is built of local iron stone, two stories high, and the western part has a gable towards the south, with a pinnacle, and angle buttress on the south West, and flat buttress on the other side, which supports twin chimneys on corbelled moulding, and there are similar twin chimneys on the ridge behind. In the centre of this part there is a three light mullioned window on the ground floor, a two light window on the first floor, and a small one light window in the gable. The flat portion has a narrow doorway in the centre, with plain window above, both now

built up. On either side of the door, is a three light window with mullions and transoms; and above two windows of two lights each, all with square wood mouldings. On the ridge at the eastern end of the roof is a twin chimney, similar to the others.

To the east of this building, but set back at a good distance, is the new portion, built of local yellow sand stone, of three storeys, with bold string courses. In the centre of this, there is a square porch, with four centred arch beneath square hood moulding, having over the door the Grant arms, as on the entrance gate.

On either side of the porch there is a three light mullioned window; and in the second story there are three two light windows, all beneath square hood mouldings; and in the third storey again are three small two light windows, each beneath curved moulded heads. At each end of this building there is a block of three octagonal chimneys linked together.

Behind this part of the house, is yet another building, which is set back, but projects on the East. This forms the northern front of the house and is shown in the drawing by Clarke.

This has a gable on the left, with large bay window of five mullioned and transomed lights; and above this a two light window also with mullions and transoms; the bold string course, which runs round this front, is raised above the window to form a hood moulding. Above this, in the gable is another smaller window. The flat portion of the house, which is set back from the wing, has four windows on the ground, and the same number on the first floor. Those on the ground have each a square hood moulding, whilst those on the first floor have a string course running over them, turned down at each end, to form one long

HOUSE ADJOINING LICHBOROUGH HALL.

To face page 249.

hood moulding. Above these are two curved gables in the roof, each of which contains a small two light mullioned window.

On the right hand of this block, the late Mr. Edward Grant erected another gabled wing, to balance and similar to that previously described and shown in the drawing. On each of these bay windows there is a shield bearing the Gtran Arms, as on the porch. And at the west end is a stone, with the initials and date,

E E
G
1889

Going back to the south front, we find, at the end of the first described building, a connecting wing, having a three centred arched doorway, beneath square hood moulding, having a stone with the initials W G; adjoining this is a low gable, with three light mullioned window and beyond a single window. The connecting wing has a flat buttress in the centre, and angle buttresses at each end.

Adjoining this again, and also set back, is the old and exceedingly picturesque house, which appears to have been erected towards the end of the Sixteenth Century. This is also built of sand stone, with a very high pitched roof, covered with small tiles, and it has two high pitched dormer windows, each of two lights. Beneath these are two three light windows. On the ground floor there is in the centre a low four light window; on the left of which there is a well-designed doorway, with four centred arch; and on the right a plain oblong window, which has been closed. At the back a wing runs away at right angles, having another four centred doorway on the east, and windows on the north and west. Both the doorways and all the windows are beneath square hood mouldings. The illustration of this building is taken from a photograph belonging to Mrs. Grant.

This building opens into the present extensive stable yard, and is at right angles to the coach house and stables, which form an imposing block, with a tall gable over the coach house doors.

Returning to the south front, and passing through the porch, the hall is entered. This is a low apartment, paved with white stone quarries, having small squares of black marble set cornerwise at the angles; and there is a fire place at each end of the hall. Above that at the east end there is a handsome achievement, carved in wood in high relief, on a square panel, in frame. On an esquires helm is the CREST. *Out of a ducal coronet or, an ass's head argent,* for CHAMBERLAIN.

Within a plain shield, beneath the helm, within mantling of a late period are the

ARMS. *Per pale. Dexter. Quarterly. First and fourth. Gules, nine mullets , on an escutcheon of pretence argent, two bars indented sable, for . Second and third. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or,* for CHAMBERLAIN. *Sinister. First. Argent, a fess sable, between three lions' heads erased gules,* for FERMOR. *Second. Azure, a saltire argent, between four eagles displayed or,* for HAMPDEN. *Third. Azure, on a bend argent, three trefoils slipped of the first,* for HERVEY? *Fourth. Per pale indented argent and or, a chevron azure, between three escallops gules,* for .

It does not appear that either the Chamberlains or Fermors were ever connected with Lichborough, nor can any alliance be traced between these families. One can only therefore presume that this achievement was brought from some other house, and placed in its present position.

On the right of the hall is the morning room, with window looking on to the drive in front. The other door out of this room is lined with books and opens into room behind.

This is the drawing room, with large bay window towards the north, and, white marble mantel piece having a shelf in the centre. This room is higher than those on either side.

Another door opens from the drawing room into a small ante-room, communicating with the inner hall, which contains an oak stair case with beautifully worked balusters covered with a glass dome. This inner hall connects with the entrance hall and also with the next described room.

This apartment is known as the Wainscot room, and leads out of the entrance hall. It has two windows looking on the lawn, and it is entirely panelled in oak.

The dining room opens out of the western end of the hall, and it is lighted by the large bay window looking on to the lawn. This room is higher than the hall; and over it is the billiard room.

All these rooms have oak floors. The lawns and gardens on the North of the house are extensive, and contain a beautiful cedar tree, and some magnificent oak trees.

"The fartheſt extent of this Lordſhip [Lichborough] is computed to be about two miles. There is one ſeat in it which antiently belonged to the family of *Needham,* but is now in poſſeſſion of *Thomas Whitfield,* one of the ſix clerks in Chancery."*

This house however was destroyed before the end of the Seventeenth Century, for Baker states that:—

"THE MANOR HOUSE stood in the inclosure called the Spinny, and was taken down about 50 years since. It was severed from the manor in 1706 by George Smith, gent. who conveyed it to Thomas Whitfield, of the six clerks'

*Bridges' Northamptonshire Vol. I., p. 75.

office, London, esq. whose lineal descendant John Whitfield, esq. in 1792 sold the site of the manor house and certain lands in Litchborough to Thomas Grant, esq. father of the present proprietor."

"The family of Leeke enjoyed an estate here from the fifteenth century, which is now included in the property of William Grant, esq. whose father adopted their residence. The house has been considerably enlarged and improved by his son, who has obligingly contributed the accompanying vignette. On the staircase is a large full length portrait of Sir John Nedham in armour and white hose, holding his plumed hat and staff of office as gentleman pensioner. He has black hair and long sandy beard."*

The print in Baker's History is exactly like Clarke's drawing.

This portrait still hangs on the wall of the stair case.

The Thomas Grant, Esquire, mentioned by Baker, died in 1803, and his son William Grant was born March 18, 1779, and was possessed of the Lichborough Estates. He was never married and died in 1840.

In Lichborough Church there are hatchments for Edward Grant, who died in 1812; William Grant, who died in 1840; Ann Grant, who died in 1849; and William Grant, who died in 1868.

The second son of this Thomas Grant was Edward Grant who was born January 26, 1781, and married Jane, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Robert Marriott, of Badby, Co. Northampton, Gentleman, and died June 12, 1812.

The only son of Edward Grant was William Grant, who was born September 5, 1805. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle William Grant in 1840. He

*Baker's Northamptonshire Vol. I., p. 407.

married Frances Simpson Pack, daughter of Richard Pack, of Flore House, Co. Northampton, Esquire, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. The eldest son Arthur William Grant was born December 29, 1842, and became possessed of the estate on the death of his father William Grant, July 18, 1868. He died December 19, 1878.

The second son of William Grant was Edward Grant, who was born July 24, 1845, and went to Lichborough on the death of his brother, Arthur William Grant in 1878. He married Miss Edith Helen Hulton, daughter of the Revd. Cambell Hulton, Rector of Emberton, Co. Buckingham. Mr. Edward Grant died November 30, 1910, leaving Mrs. Grant and three daughters surviving, by whose kind permission these notes are here printed.

Ed.

289.—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Twenty-Sixth Series).
(Continued from page 240).

Those readers of the "Guardian" who have taken the precaution to preserve this series of "Glimpses" as they appeared will, it is confidently predicted, find that they possess a valuable collection of facts relating to Kettering, which may be of great assistance to future searchers into the history of any of the families mentioned in them. For this reason the Court "minutes," now under consideration, will be given as fully as possible, even at the risk of seeming somewhat wearisome.

It was the writer's intention to follow up these "surrenders" only which contain the names of families having representatives still living at Kettering; but, on reconsideration, he has decided to make no selection, but to

condense the matter as much as possible, without omitting any of the names.There will thus be preserved for future reference (and easy of access) a mass of genealogical matter which, but for Mr. Watson's kindness in permitting the publication of these papers, would have been buried in oblivion. Much of this information can be obtained from no other source.

The peculiarities of orthography, etc., have been carefully preserved in the following condensations :—

" At the Court held the 4th of October, 1680, Thos. Wright surrendered Three Lands to his Wife.

Thos. Roe and his Wife sur. one Cottage to John Bland and his Wife.

Anne Stouley sur. Two Tenements to Joseph Withers.

Thos. Parish sur. one Acre of Land to his son Will Parish.

Joan Harte, widdow, sur. one Messuage to Mark Harte.

Henry Barnes was found heir to Humphrey Barnes of one Messuage " Idem Henry Barnes " sur. the same Messuage to Robert Burges.

Joseph Parish sur. one Tenement to Will. Berage.

ffr. Bennington sur. one Cottage to Joseph Moore.

Adam Taylor sur. one Tenement to Mary Gover.

Abraham Sparrow sur. five Acres of Land & Leyer to Joseph Wright & " vx." (uxor.)

Mary Glover sur. one Tenement to Joseph Campion.

Joseph Campion sur. one Tenement to Phillip Jervis.

Hugh Cave the father sur. a Shopp and Chamber over it to Hugh Cave, the son.

Hugh Cave, junr. sur. the same Shopp & Chamber to John Lawford.

Samuel Clark sur. a qutrn. Land to his Wife and Son Joseph Clark.

Eliz. ffox. sur. three Lands to John Jues and his heirs for ever.

Robert Parish sur. one Are of Land upon Tylers to Jon. Bellamy.

Dorethy Richardson sur. half a Cottage to Mary Brampton.

Dorethy Richardson sur. one Barn to Mary ffeauer.

Ye same Dorethy Richardson sur. one Acre upon Tylers, one Acre with ye Grass Three Rounds at Round hill & one Ley at ye Hall hedge (the person to whom these were surrendered is not named. Probably it was to Mary Feauer).

"Idem Dorethy Richardson" sur. half a Messuage next Job Roberts his house And half another Messuage in Wadcroft lane John Durrell south to ye vse & behoof of Mary ffeauar.

Henry Bullock sur. a Small Peece of Ground foure ffoote in Breadth & eight ffoote in length to Samuel Baker.

John Roberts sur. a Tenement, five yards garden and a small peece of Ground to Samuel Roberts and his heires for euer.

Henry True sur. one Cottage "to himself & his heires for euer, time given till St. Luke."

The amount of the fine in each of the above cases has been here omitted to save space. The highest fine was £3, and the total of the fines £26. The "Charges," or expenses, of holding this Court were £3 15s.

"The Manor of Kettering { ffines sett & received at the Crt held for ye sd Mannor of Kettering 3rd Octobris 1681, vizt."

Wm. Baker sur. half a yard land to the vse of Elizabeth Baker his Daughter and Thomas Pulley her intended husband during their lives & after to the heires of their 2 bodies, & for want of such issue to the vse of the said Elizabeth Steven Yorke sur. one Dole of Meadow to Abraham Hunt.

Mark Harle sur. one Tenem't to John Brookes & his heires.

John Henchman & Mary his Wife sur. one Cottage to Wm. Baker, senr., & his heires.

Mich. Bateman & Dorethy his wife sur. one Cottage to Sam Baker & his heires.

John Darnell sur. a Cottage & 3 acres of leyes to his wife Hannah after his Decease & his mother's.

Samuel Pinder sur. 3 rood land with grass att Knaphill to Ann his Wife & her heires.

Mary Glover, widdow sur. one Tenem't to Addam Taylor and his heires.

Tho. Newman sur. 2 Doles of Meadow to the use of John Ratley and his heires.

Margaret Wright sur. 3 arrable lands to Thomas Wright her eldest son and his heires.

Thomas Edy & others sur. all their rights & estates of the reu's'on of two Tenem'ts to Thomas Stramer & his heires.

John Tomlin was found heire to 3 lands.

John Tomlin sur. the said 3 lands to Thomas Webb.

John Dilley & Elizabeth his wife sur. a Cottage & halfe a y'rd land to John Jues & his heires.

Walter Edy sur. p't of a Tenem't or Cottage to Mary ffeaver.

Steeven York sur. 2 bayes of a barne to George Warner & his heires.

Rebecca Parish, widdow, sur. an acre of land to John Jves, junr.

Edm. Sayer Esqr. sur. Kids-holme close to Mrs. Joyce Sayer, his wife, & her heires.

"A Surr. from John Spratley & Elizabeth his wife to Confirme a Cottage form'ly surrendered to Tho. Webb."

Tho. Stratton sur. to Jsabella his wife a Tenement for life.

Wm. Lulley & Mary his wife a Tenem't to Tho. Dison and his heires.

The s'd Tho. Dison sur. ye same Tenem't to himself & his wife for life & after to the heires of the survivor of them.

Tho. Edy sur. a yard land & a half to Gilbert Stoughton.

John Yorke sur. a yard land to the sayd Gilbert Stoughton.

" Received of Wm. Richards for 3 lands and a half of grass 17s. 6d."

Received of John Sayer, Bayly, (bailiff?) amerc'mt 5s. 6d.

(The highest fine was £18; the total receipts £70 7s. 4d.; and the " Charges " of the Court £5 14s. 10d.)

The next was another of those special Courts which seem, from their being styled " Purchased Courts," to have been held for the purpose of some particular transfer of property, and to have been paid for by those for whose benefit they were held.

The Manor of Kettering { " Att a Court Purchased by ye heires of John Drury ye 16th day of January 1682."

Thomas Lane & his wife Susannah sur. " ye next erd (?) of an orchard in Diker lane to Thomas their son, his heires and Assignes for ever.

(Note.—By the courtesy of H. Lamb and F. W. Bull, Esqrs., I have been enabled to identify Diker, or Diker's Lane—which name frequently occurs in these surrenders—with what is now known as West Street. According to information kindly furnished by these gentlemen, it was successively known by the names " Diker's Lane," " Sculthorpe's or Diker's Lane," " Nag's Head Lane," " Lamb's Lane," and " West Street." The lane to the south was " Maydwell's Lane," but the name " Dyker's Lane " appears to have been used indiscriminately for either of the lanes. This information enables us to trace the locality of some of the property mentioned in these transfers).

Eliz. Sparrow sur. "a Kitching, a Buttery Chambers ouer them a Courtyard a Stable ye neather yard ye Barn at ye foremenc'oned house wth Thappurtenances To Thomas Lane, Jun. his heires for ever."

Jno. Cleaver sur. the house & yard he bought of Jno. Bruce to Hannah his wife & her heires for ever.

John Richards & Jsabell his Wife sur. One Acre of Arrable Land & a halfe to ffrances Jsham of Sudborrow & his heires &c.

Ambros Cave sur. part of a House to Richard Sharman on Mortgage.

Ann Tingle, widdow, sur. a Tennem't or Cottage with a little ground ajacent to Philipp Tingle her son &c.

Joseph Campian sur. One Tennem't lying in Millian Lane to Thomas Campian & Jsack Wheatley &c.

Will. Haselwood sur. a Cottage in Diker's Lane cum ap'tences to Mary his wife for life & after to his heires.

. . . . Bland sur. One Tenem't to John Belsher.

The Heires of . . . . Langford sur. half a yard land wch Jno. Jues bought.

The highest fine was £10 and the total £20 11s. It is interesting to note that the receipt for Lord Rockingham's six parts of the proceeds of this Court is signed "A. Rockingham." She was the elder of the two daughters of the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, and she seems to have frequently transacted business (as in this instance) for her husband, the second Lord Rockingham. Her signature (which is a very bold one, the letters being half an inch in height) is found very frequently in the volume from which the above minutes of surrenders have been taken.

"The Kettering Guardian,"

July 12, 1901.

(Twenty-Seventh Series).

On the same day as the last Court recorded for the Royal Manor, a Court was also held for the Rectory Manor, at which only one transaction appears to have occurred, *i.e.*, the surrender by Wm. Haselwood to Mary, his wife, of one Messuage for her life, and after to her heirs for ever.

The next court in chronological order, recorded in this volume, was this :

" At a Court held ye 25th of Augt. 1682, for ye Rectory Man'r of Kettering."

John James and Hannah his wife sur. a Hall, a Shopp, and Three little Chambers ouer them with ye vse of ye yard & ye well ye Kitching & ye Barn with Thappurten'ces to ye vse & behoof of Eliz. James his daughter & Wm. Welch her intended husband, &c., &c.

John James & Hannah his wife sur. Tow Neather Rooms & Tow Chambers wth ye vse of ye yard ye well & ye Kitching wth ye Turning Shopp after their deceas wth Thappurtenances ye House of William James, east, & William Langley, north, to the vse & behoofe of Mark Harle & Hannah his wife &c.

Mark Harle and Hannah his wife sur. the above premises " butt & bound as a boue " to Wm. James &c.

The next was a Court for the Royal Manor.

" The Manor of Kettering } Att a purchased Court there held the 20th of April, 1683 by Sam Baker, and Edw. Meadows et vx' ejus &c."

Elizabeth Sparrow sur. one Close of grass cu' p'tin' to Susan Lane, jun. after her mother's decease.

Edw. Meadowes and Susannah his wife (late Susannah Sparro) sur. the same close to Sam. Baker, &c.

Robert Linsey sur. a q'ter of a yard land & one Tenem't to Ann Wills his daughter.

Elenor and Margarett Clarke sur. a quarterne land & a p'cell of an acrement land to Jonathan Palmer.

Christopher Packe, esqr, sur. a Cottage an' appurt' to Margarett Clarke.

Robert Weymon sur. a little Tenem't of 2 bayes & a little gardin to Jonathan Palmer.

Thomas Langley sur. a Cottage to John Brookes.

Georg Woodrer sur. "a tenem't in North hall wth a little yard ajoyning Containt 16 yds. in Lenth & 5 ffoot of Ground out into ye feilds Chr. Wilson, west, wth appurtenances Reserving to ye sd. Geo. Werdrer (sic) ingress egress & regress through ye Entry" to the vse & behoofe of Tho. Cattall &c.

"A Surr. dated 4 May 1658 from Richd. Walker of one Cottage & one Tenem'te at ye west end thereof to Joseph Walker his son for life and after to Mary Wright his intended wife in case she should have a Child or Children by ye sd Joseph, after to the right heirs of the said Joseph."

"At a C'rt Leet and Co't Baron held at Kettering ye 16th of Oct. 1683."

Thomas Bearne & his wife sur. a small house or tenem't to Anne Craft, paying to Thomas Palmer and Issac Palmer fifty shillings a peece and Mary Palmer forty shillings after ye decease of Widdow Bearne.

John Wiles sur. an acre and a half of arrable Land to Jane his wife for her natural life and after to his heirs.

Thomas Campion & Isaac Wheatley sur. p't of a Tenem't to ye only vse and behoofe of Adam Taylor.

Widow Burges sur. a tenement house to (her?) four children.

Isack Mattbat sur. one Tenem't to Joal Roberts.

Widdow Darnwell sur. one acre of Land to Jonathan Marser.

Widdow Darnwell sur. 2 leyes of grasse ground conteyning one Acre be it more or less to John Corrin.

Anne Pinder, widow, and Judeth Pinder, Spinster, sur. two great Lands with grass to Jonathan Mercer, jun.

Mrs. Morgan was found heire to Mr. Bazley's house and two Closes.

Edward Rogers sur. one Rood of arable Land to Joseph Sparrow.

John Lawford sur. one Messuage house, or tenem't for the use of Mr. Thomas Webb.

Samuel Barker sur. half a hide in Barton Holme & 2 leyes in Wadd Craft to Mr. Thomas Webb.

Joseph Newmann sur. fower Doles in Killingholme and Wallcotts to Mr. Thomas Webb.

Joseph Baker sur. one piece of a garden to Mr. Thomas Webb.

Samuel Linnell was found heir to his ffather unto one Cottage house called ye Cock & one Quarterne Land & one Dole & halfe in Killingholme in reuersion after his Mother's decease.

Henry Wills sur. a Quartern Land and on halfe hide of grasse to Mr. Haslewood, and Wm. Haslewood surrendered these premises to his wife for her life.

John Brine found heire to his ffather to a little Tenem't.

Grace Wiles sur. one house & certeine Land after her decease to ye vse of Arthur Wiles & Margarett his wife.

Grace Wiles sur. one Close & some grass ground to ye use of her son Arthur Wiles.

Edwd. Rogers, sur. a tenem't, being halfe a Cottage to Elizabeth his wife for her life and after to her Son John and his heires paying 6 li. a peice to three of his sisters a year after his mother's death.

John Brine sur. one Tenem't to Samuel Palmer.

John Lawford sur. one Tenem't or Messuage to Susanna Hunt, daughter of Samuel Hunt, Condicioned for ye paym't of 106 li.

Henry Bullock sur. one Cottage house with thappurt' to Robert Troughton.

John Lawford sur. part of the red Lyon wth ye appurten'ces to John Richards.

Wm. True sur. one Tenem't wth thappurten'ces to John Richards.

Joseph Campion sur. a small house or tene'mt to Hannah, his wife, for ever.

Daniel Feaver sur. a little Close to Katherine Masser, Widdow.

John Meadowes, senr., sur. one Messuage house and one Yard Land, half in poss'ion, and halfe in Reversion, to John Meadowes his son, and Susanna his wife.

Thomas Wright sur. ye reversion of a Cottage to his Son Benjamin and Elizabeth his wife.

Wm. Haslewood sur. a Quarterne of Land to Joseph Reynolds.

Mrs. Westfeild sur. a Cottage house & a Tenem't thereto belonging, to Sam. Linnell, in reversion to his heires.

John Lawford sur. one Moyety of a stable belonging to the Red Lyon to Joseph Sparrow.

Widdow Mittens Joynture of a little Tenem't surrendered to her by her husband Samuell Mitton.

Thomas Page sur. on little Close to Wm. James.

Joseph Baker sur. part of a cottage to Abraham Sparrow.

Samuel Pinder sur. one Cottage house & a Quartern Land (to his wife?) after the decease of her Mother-in-Law. Note.—The person in whose favour this surrender was made is not named.)

John Jves, senr., sur. a little Tenem't & a Shopp to Widdow Pande.

The total of the fines received at this Court, was £106 12s. 6d., and the charges £6 17s. 6d.

On the same date as the above Court for the Royal Manor a Court was held for the Rectory Manor.

" Ma' Co't held ye 16th day of October 1683, for the Rectory Manno' of Kettering."
Wm. Welsh sur. a Small tenem't to Samuel Negus.
Wm. James sur. part of a yard to Samuel Negus.

The next was a " Special " Royal Manor Court.

" Att a purchase Co't held at ye Swan in Kettering 31 March 1684."
John Lawford sur. a Shopp & 2 Chambers to Edw. Sparrow. Edward Sparrow sur. the same to Phillip Lewis.
Mr. Hunt sur. one Shopp wth thappurten'ces and ye hall Parlo(ur) and Chambers over them and a Chamber over ye Gatehouse and a yard with the backhouses that are in ye said Yard and ye lib'ty of ye great yard belonging to ye Red Lyon.
Michael Wild and Judeth his wife sur. one house in ye occupac'on of Widdow Pinder with ingresse & egress through ye gate house of Wm. Palmer & qu'ter of Yard Land to Mr. ffowler and his wife.
George Warner sur. a Cottage house with thapp'ten'ces to John Brigstock & his wife.
Elizabeth Randall, widdow, sur. one Shopp & a little house with ye Chamber over them to ye vse of ye wife of Benjamin Wright.
(The total receipts of this Court were £20).

" The Kettering Guardian,"
July 19, 1901.

Reproduced by permission of the family of the late Mr. Wise, and of the Editor of " The Kettering Guardian."

(To be continued).

290.—Head of King Henry III. formerly in Barnwell Church, Northamptonshire.

THERE was formerly in the Church of St. Andrew, at Barnwell, a representation of the head of King Henry the Third, carved in oak, which has had a rather curious history.

About the year 1845, John Cole wrote a "History of Barnwell in the County of Northampton." This manuscript is now in the Public Library at Northampton, and has never been printed. In this, Coles, writing of the Church of St. Andrew, at Barnwell, say that :—

"About the year 1740 this Church underwent a thorough repair, when the ancient piece of carving in oak, of which the accompanying is a resemblance,* was brought away and came into the possession of the Honble Horace Walpole. The head of King Henry III. is rudely carved at its base.

"This carving I imagine to have been erected in the Church by William de Gomecestre; Abbot of Ramsey, who purchased Barnwell and Hemmington Manors, about the 41st year of King Henry III. directing that eight hogsheads of wine should be purchased yearly out of the profits, and the residue applied to the uses of the Convent.

"Although the date on the carving is prior to the Abbot Gomecestre's purchase it does not destroy the idea that this Abbot erected it, as 1216 denotes the period when the King commenced his reign."

It appears that when the extensive repairs mentioned by John Cole were effected, the church wardens sold this curious relic, which probably came into the hands of Horace

*A space has been left in the manuscript for a drawing of this head, which however was never inserted.—Ed.

HEAD OF KING HENRY III.

To face page 264.

Walpole shortly before the 16th June, 1781, for on that day he wrote from Strawberry Hill to his friend the Revd. William Cole , the Antiquary, saying :—

" I have placed the oaken head of Henry the Third over the middle arch of the armoury. Pray tell me what the Church of Barnwell, near Oundle, was, which his Majesty endowed, and whence his head came."*

It is not known whether Mr. Cole answered this letter, or whether he was able to tell Walpole anything about this head. Bridges however does not suggest that Henry the Third had anything to do with Barnwell, or that he was in any way a benefactor to this Church.

The carving was however placed in Walpole's gothic villa, and in " A Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, Middlesex," is the following entry.

" On the staircase.

" Over the middle arcade is a curious ancient head of Henry III. carved in alto-relievo on oak, from the Church of Barnwell near Oundle in Northamptonshire, which he endowed. This head is very like to the effigies on his tomb, and to that in painted glass in the chapel here at Strawberry-Hill."†

The next entry is in :—

" A Catalogue of the classic contents of Strawberry Hill, collected by Horace Walpole," contains the entry for the Nineteenth Day's Sale, the 16th May, 1842.

" The Armoury.

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*The Letters of Horace Walpole, 1840, Vol. VI., p. 131.
† The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, 1798, Vol. II., p. 43.

"84. A curious carving in wood, Portrait of Henry III., from Barnwell Church, in Northamptonshire, and 2 models in terracotta, by Mrs. Damer, of *ISIS AND THE HEAD OF LORD NELSON.*"

Probably this head was purchased at the sale by Thomas Atherton, Third Baron Lilford, because of its local association, and it is now at Lilford Hall, near Oundle.

The carving is in bold relief, and it is about eleven inches square, the frame work round the carving has entirely disappeared; and, unfortunately, the whole of the carving above the crown has also gone. So that the "H R" and the "12 - III - 16" have been lost.

The illustration here given is taken from a print in the possession of the Revd. W. W. Baillie, Rector of Barnwell, and is lettered,

"The Head of King Henry the Third (carved in oak) it was brought from Barnwell Church near Oundle Northamptonshire, when it was repair'd about 40 years ago, now in the possession of the Honble Horace Walpole. Publish'd as the act directs by Jon Carter Wood St. Westminster March 1st 1782."

It does not appear improbable that this print was produced at the expense of Horace Walpole, for presentation to his friends. It is very scarce.

ED.

291.—Teeton House, Northamptonshire.

THE Hamlet of Teeton, in the Parish of Ravensthorpe, is eight miles from Northampton, and a mile and a half east of the main road leading from Northampton to Welford.

Teeton House is approached from the village street by a short drive, which turns under overhanging larch trees, through well designed wrought iron gates, hanging on stone piers, into the quadrangle. Each gate bears the initials E H., but it is not known what these letters represent. The house stands facing these gates with the coach house and stables on the south, and a bank on the north, formerly the site of the kitchens.

The western front of the house is built entirely of bricks which measure 8½ inches by 2½ inches, the ends of these are mostly black, and the sides of dull red, the surface being thus beautifully tinted. The window jambs are of local yellow sandstone, and the mullions and transoms of white Bath stone. At the angles are projecting quoins of brick.

The main portion of this front has three gables, in the centre is the entrance through a porch of stone and wood, on each side of this is a two light window with mullion and transom. Above these are similar windows, that in the centre of considerable height to light the stair case, that on the south is shorter, and that on the north still shorter. In the centre gable is a small blank window, having the initials interlaced L.I.L., for Louisa Isabella Langton, carved in relief on a lozenge, and the date 1879 in the corners. In a similar blank window in the gable on the south are the arms carved in relief on a lozenge, *Quarterly, sable and or, over all a bend argent,* for Langton. In the western gable is a two light window with mullion. Adjoining this block, there

are three other portions on the north. The first is similar to the main part, having a two light window with mullions and transoms; above which is another two light window with mullion; and above this again a long single light window in the gable. To the north is the second portion, with small single light window on one side on the ground floor, and in the centre above a large window of four lights, the two middle lights in this being raised above a transom, and the whole covered by a gable. Further on the north is the third portion which projects from the line of the other parts of the front. This has a two light mullioned window on the ground, and a similar window on the first floor. On the west side of this portion is a projecting chimney.

The southern front is built entirely of local yellow sandstone, with a square bay window of three lights, having mullions and transoms.

The east or garden front is also entirely of local sandstone, and is very much the same as shewn in Clarke's drawing. The wing which is shewn on the south or left of the drawing was taken down about 1879, the parapet removed, and a small window inserted in each gable. The door in the centre has now only two lights and the four blank windows have been built up. The windows as shewn on each side have been altered, and are now bays of four lights each, with mullions and transoms. In the block on the right or north the two windows shewn in Clarke's sketch have also been altered. That on the ground floor has three lights, with mullions and transoms; and that on the first floor, two lights with mullions.

Adjoining on the north, but set back, are the domestic offices with plain windows; and further still are some brick buildings.

TEETON HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

From a Painting by *George Clarke*

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In front is a terrace, with tennis lawn below; and further off a sheet of water, and rising ground beyond towards Spratton.

The block of buildings on the south of the quadrangle, containing the coach house and stables, is very much in their original state, except that they opened into the court-yard before 1879. They are mostly of brick, with stone facings. The roof is of steep pitch, and no doubt was originally tiled, but the tiles on the north facing the quadrangle have been replaced by slates. At the eastern end of this building a square bell cote rises from the roof, which has two arched openings in each face, closed with louvers. Beneath these on the northern side is a large clock face; and there is only one hand, with counterweight, the hours having each four divisions to mark the quarters. The clock itself is of simple but excellent construction; and it was, according to the bill, purchased in 1777:

"Thos. Langton Esqr. Debr. to John Bunting,

	£	s.	d.
"1777 for a Church Clock - - - -	9	9	0
paid for two Bell Judgins & turning -	0	3	0
for two Bell Braces 4 pd 8 Orm: at 16d. pd	0	6	0
for Six Extraordinary Jorney to teeton -	0	12	0
	10	10	0

Octr. the 13th 1778
Recd. the Contents In full of all Demands
by me ———— John Bunting

(Endorsed.)
Thos. Langton, Esqr.

Mr. Bunting
paid

Octr. 13 1778"

This John Bunting was probably a Long Buckby man, the name still being known in that village, which is only some five miles from Teeton. Anyway he could not have come from a great distance, as he only charged two shillings for each of his " extraordinary journeys." A John Bunting voted at Long Buckby in 1748 for William Hanbury.

In the bell cote, above the ridge of the building, hangs a single bell bearing the legend :

HENRICVS BAGLEY ME FECIT
1702

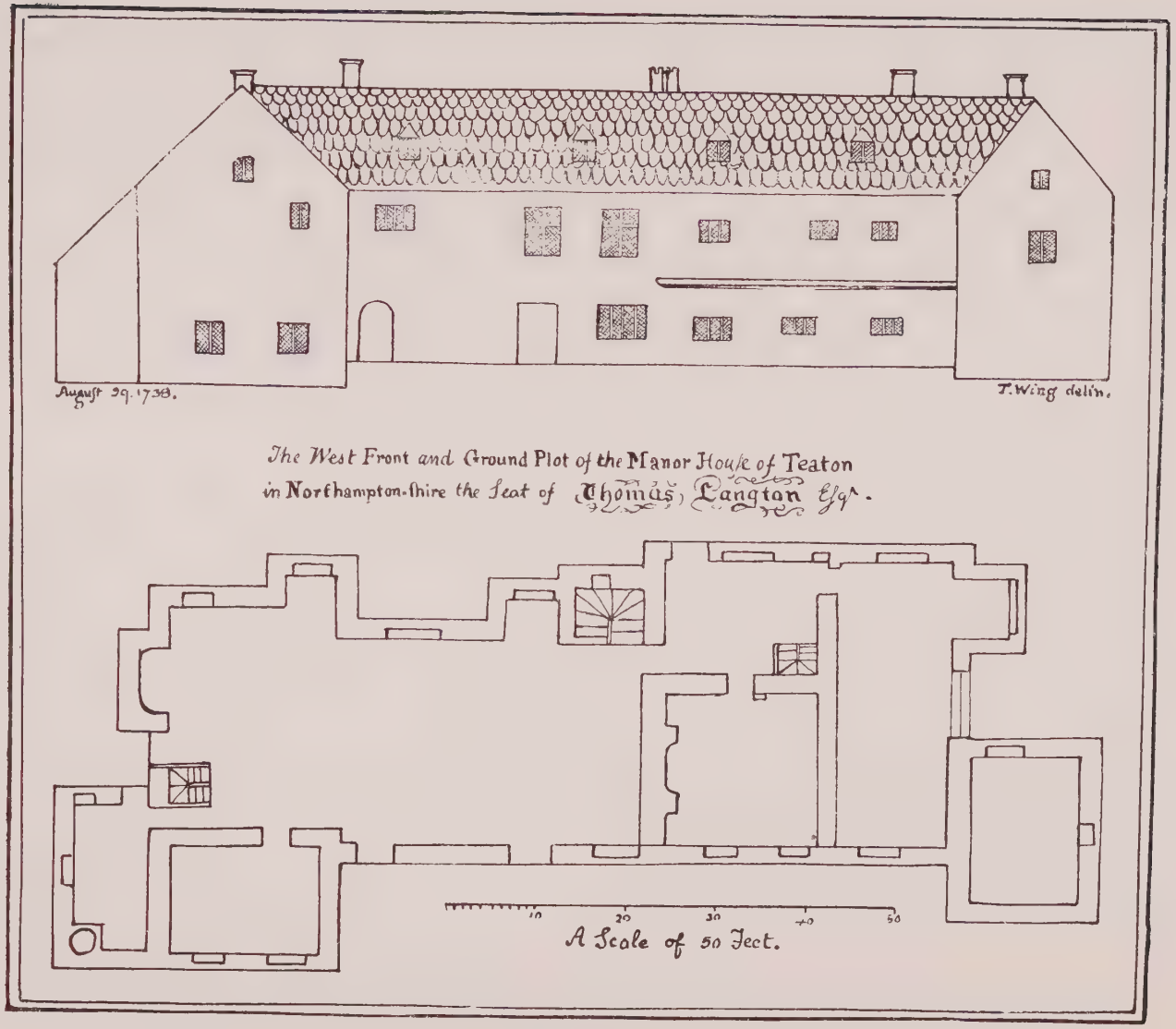
This Henry Bagley was the son of Henry Bagley, a Bell founder of Chacombe in this County, who died about 1676. The business was then carried on by his sons Henry and William and his nephew Matthew. Henry was born about 1660, and his name appears on a bell at Thorpe Malsor cast in 1680, a bell at Milton cast in 1686, and on another at Greens Norton cast in 1727. The date of his death is not known.*

On entering the house from the carriage drive, one passes through a narrow passage into the hall, which is square, having the door into the garden in front, another on the right leading into the great parlour, which has two bay windows before mentioned, and another door on the left leading into the little parlour. The ceiling of the hall is very ornate, and the stair case beautifully carved, the uprights of the ballusters having one plain between two twisted. The little parlour on the left has a bay window towards the east, and it opens into the dining room having the large three light window previously mentioned.

Upstairs there are some eight bed and dressing rooms.

There is no record of the design of the original home of the Bretons, which was probably very different from that

*Church Bells of Northamptonshire, by T. North, 1878, p. 43.


August 29. 1738.
T. Wing delin.
The West Front and Ground Plot of the Manor House of Teaton
in Northampton-shire the Seat of Thomas Langton Esq^r.
10 20 30 40 50
A Scale of 50 Feet.

TEETON HOUSE.

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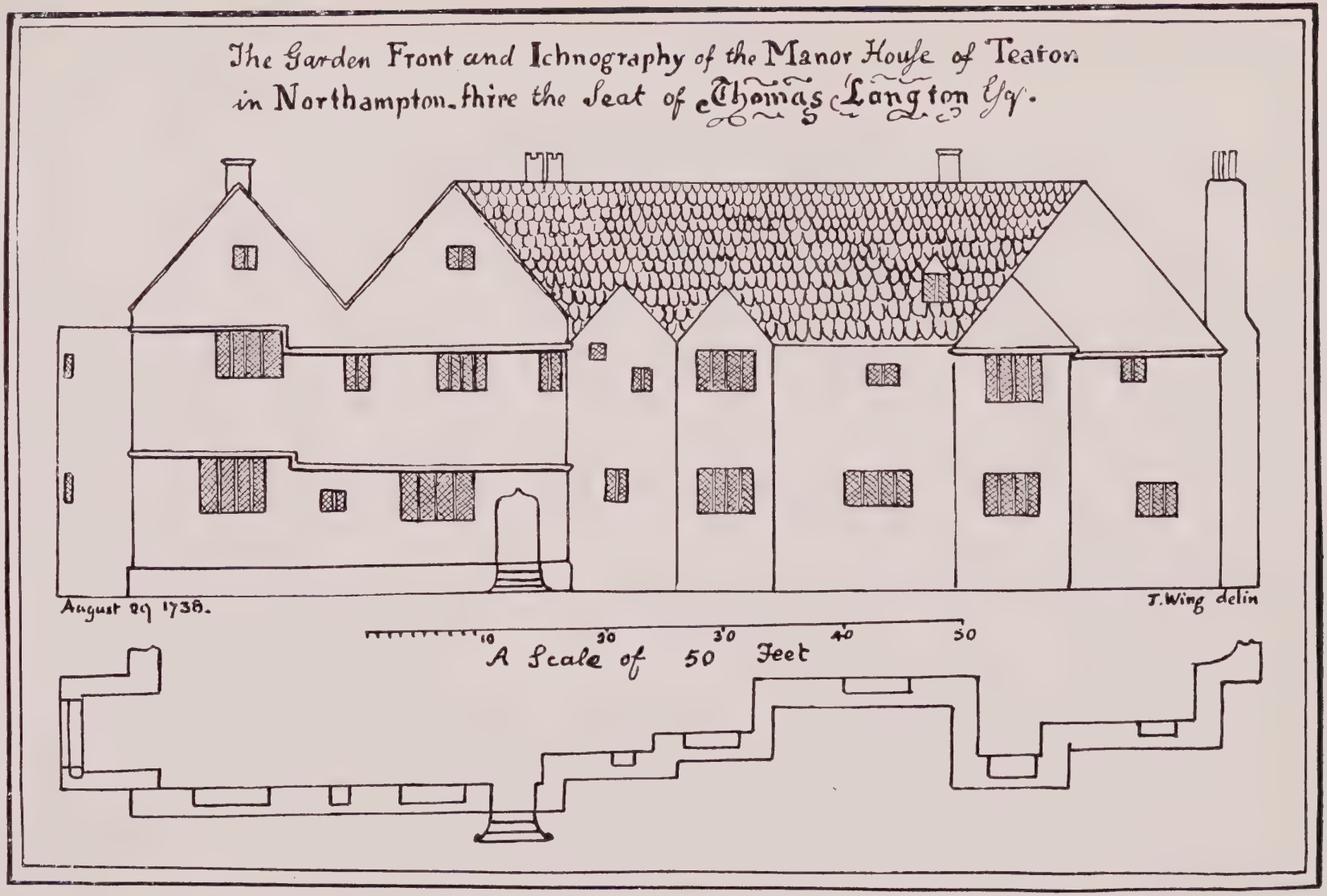
The Garden Front and Ichnography of the Manor House of Teaton
in Northampton-shire the Seat of Thomas Langton Esq.
August 29 1738.
T. Wing delin
10 20 30 40 50
A Scale of 50 Feet

TEETON HOUSE.

To face Page 271.

which existed early in the eighteenth century. If however it was constructed upon the same lines, on which the water supply was arranged, it must have been a very substantial affair.

A certain Plumber, named Richard Bland, laid the lead pipe to the old house in 1651, and judging from the great amount of metal of which this pipe was constructed it is no wonder that the said Richard Bland felt confidence in giving the following undertaking :—

> "I Richard Bland of Northton Plumber doe promiſe in coſideration of ſix pence to be payd mee yearly at ye Swan at Northton on ye 25th of March by Francis Breton of Teton eſq to keep ye leaden pipe I have now layd from ye well in ye Garden at Teton to ye kitching in good and sufficient order and repayrd at my charge wholly during my life in witneſs whereof I have hereto ſet my hand
>
> June 3, 1651.
>
> In ye preſenne of ſigned Richard R Bland
> Ri Maſoune"

This lead pipe still brings water from the cistern on the north side of the house to the scullery tap, whence it is conducted to the kitchen boiler and pantry. The old pipe was cut into during the alterations in 1879 and 1880; and an old joint of massive construction is still preserved in the house.

We are able to form a good idea of the house, as it existed in 1738, from the elevations and plan made by T. Wing in that year, which we are able to reproduce. From these it appears that the building was curiously uninteresting, and absolutely without architectural features. Judging from the heavy string course shewn on both fronts, the southern part appears to have been the oldest portion; but it does not seem possible to identify the building shewn on these elevations with any part of the present structure.

During the second half of the eighteenth century, Thomas Langton commenced to rebuild the house, and Mrs. Langton still has a scrap of paper, on which is written :—

" Mem.
Tuesday May 7th 1771
Teeton House
begun to be rebuilt
First stone laid
that day."

In 1879, again Mrs. Langton made various alterations to the house, placing her initials and arms on the western front, as aforesaid.

" The eſtate and manſion-houſe in *Teton* belonging to the *Bretons* were ſold within theſe few years to *Thomas Langton* Eſq; of *London.*"*

Thus Bridges, but he was mistaken in the name of the purchaser of this property, who was really John Langton.

The Manor and estate of " Teton, alias Tecon, alias Tekyn," had been vested in the Breton family from the 9th Richard I (1197-8), and ultimately in Robert Breton, who was described as of " Teton, and of Middle Temple Esquire." He married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Edward Reynolds, of Kingsthorpe, D.D., by whom he had five sons and six daughters. He died and was buried at Kingsthorpe, 12 January, 1714-5. All his sons and two of his daughters either predeceased him or died young, and the four surviving daughters and co-heiresses, Frances, Dorothy, Penelope, and Sarah, sold the Manor of Teeton, with court leet, court baron, mansion, lands, and mill to John Langton in 1718.

The purchaser of Teeton, was the son of John Langton, of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire, and no doubt he at once went to reside on his newly-acquired property.

*Bridges' Northamptonshire, Vol. I., p. 538.

John Langton died in 1725, and was succeeded by his only son, Thomas Langton, who was born in 1692, and was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1735. He married Elizabeth Stratton and died 21 August, 1762, and his widow 2 September, the same year. There is a hatchment for Mr. Langton in Ravensthorpe Church.

The only son of this Thomas Langton was also named Thomas, and he was born in 1737, and married Susannah Bassett, by whom he had five sons and the same number of daughters. He like his father served as Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1769; and he it was who commenced to rebuild the house in 1771; He died the 28 May, 1801, and his widow in June, 1813. His hatchment still remains in Ravensthorpe Church.

This Thomas Langton left five sons and six daughters. The eldest son John was born in 1763, but under the terms of his father's will he did not take the estate, which passed to his brother Thomas, who was born in 1766.*

This Thomas Langton married Mary Anna Gunthorpe and died 1853.

His son Stephen was born 1814, and married Louisa Rebecca Powell in 1847, and he died Sept. 26, 1851.

His daughter, Mrs. Langton, Lady of the Manor, has kindly allowed us to make these notes on her house, and to reproduce Wing's drawings.

ED.

292.—AN UNRECORDED MAYOR OF NORTHAMPTON.

AMONG the deeds belonging to Mrs. Grant, of Lichborough Hall Weedon, are two undated charters relating to land in Maidford. Roger, son of Theobald, Mayor of Northampton, appears among the witnesses to

*Baker's Northamptonshire, Vol. I., p. 220.

both charters, which we are fortunately enabled to date within narrow limits owing to the fact that both documents are also attested by Sir Robert Basset, sheriff of Northamptonshire. The Pipe Rolls tells us that Basset was sheriff between 15th May, 1250, and 23rd April, 1252. Roger, son of Theobald, must therefore have filled the office of Mayor for some period between those dates. His name does not appear in the list of mayors of Northampton printed in " Borough Records."

JOAN WAKE.

293.—THE REVD. LANGTON FREEMAN. (270).

THE following information has come to light, since the notes on this eccentric clergyman were printed.*

The Revd. Langton Freeman was presented to the Vicarage of Helidon, in this County, and instituted 18 September 1735;† and, about June 1738, he obtained the Vicarage of Long Buckby also in this County. Freeman held these livings in plurality for over twenty years, and resigned both in 1760, having been appointed Rector of Bilton, Co. Warwick the preceding year. He resigned the living of Bilton in 1786, and probably at once retired to his house at Whilton.

The Revd. Langton Freeman, by his will dated the 16 September 1783, containing the very singular directions for his interment previously quoted, also founded the following Charities. He directed his Executors to lay out £400 in establishing a charity school at Bilton, and another £400 in establishing a charity school at Long Buckby, for teaching poor children of these parishes to read, write, cast accounts, and repeat and understand the Church Catechism, and be instructed in good manners and behaviour; and he

*Page 155.
†Baker's Northamptonshire Vol. I., p. 399.

appointed his nephews Thomas Freeman and Joseph Freeman, and Edward Watkin to be Trustees of these Charities giving them full powers to manage the same. The Testator also directed his Executors to lay out for the use of the poor inhabitants of Long Buckby £50, and for each of the villages of Bilton, Helidon and Whilton £20 for the same purpose. The sum of £819 arising out of the bequest for founding the Schools was laid out in the purchase of two closes of land, containing 22a. 3r. 34p., situate at Lichborough in this County. These Charities are still in existence, and the net rent received from the land is paid in moieties for the educational benefit of the parishes of Bilton and Long Buckby by way of prizes or rewards. With reference to the other small sums. The £20 for Bilton was included in a scheme established some forty years ago, which embraced many other charities left to that village. The £50 for Long Buckby is now in the hands of the Overseers for that Parish. The interest on the two sums of £20 is still paid for the benefit of the poor of Helidon and Whilton.

Messrs. Willoughby, of Daventry, Solicitors, are Clerks to the present Trustees of these Charities.

ED.

294.—LIST OF THE INHABITANTS OF PETERBOROUGH, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

THE charter of abbot Robert of Lindsey to his Peterborough men has been referred to by Miss Bateson in the Victorian history of the County (*a*). There is one copy of it in the Peterborough Black Book in the library of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House and another in Pytchley's unpublished book of charters in the registry

(*a*) Vide Vol. II., Peterborough.

of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. Miss Bateson only gave a short resumé of the contents of the charter and it may be interesting to set out the complete list of the urban inhabitants of Peterborough at the beginning of the thirteenth century who received from the abbot the liberties which he granted. I will refer in the first place to a few early thirteenth century deeds relating to tofts in the inner vill of Burgh, some of which are mentioned in the following list and for identification have been marked with asterisks. Robert of Lindsey ruled the abbey from 1210 to 1222. The dates of the first and seventh charters were therefore during the first quarter of the century. The other charters, brief summaries of which are given, can be dated approximately by the periods of the rules of the abbots mentioned.

1. Richard, son of Richard of Sotingdon, granted in frankalmoign to the church of St. Peter (*b*) and to the Refectory* land and appurtenances in the vill of Burgh lying between the house of Harvey Mustard* and the house of Thomas of Thorpe* to hold by the service of 6d. which he owed to the abbot for the same land for all services and customs.

This gift to the Refectorian was anterior to the charter of liberties from abbot Robert of Lindsey to his men of Peterborough (*c*) as we can trace from the list of tenants, whose names are set out in the charter, that the assize rent of this particular toft had been doubled by the charter and the refectorian had let it at farm. Thereafter two rents were payable in respect of it, viz:—an assize rent of one shilling to the abbot and an additional farm rent to the refectorian.

2. Roger of Neville granted to abbot Martin (*d*) (1226-33) a messuage between the land and buildings of Estmund *Sartor** and of William Cook. Roger used to pay the abbot

(*b*) Pytchley, L.C. fo. 86.
(*c*) Vide V.C.H., Vol. II; Peterborough; list infra.
(*d*) C.A.R.P. No. 46.

one pound of pepper and abbot Martin released him from half a pound of pepper.

Roger was a principal servant in the abbey.

3. Abbot John of Caux (*e*) (1250-63) granted to Richard the Plumber, son of Bernard of Winchester a toft in Priestgate, which abbot Walter bought from Christine, daughter of Simon *Faber** (the smith) which toft master Simon Cook once held To hold &c. - - - - - - rendering to us 2s. at the stated terms when the other burgesses (of the inner vill of Burgh) pay - - - - - - for all services.

This was no doubt a toft originally set apart for one of the abbey servants. On the death of the holder, the abbot exercised his right of pre-emption and granted it to another servant.

4. Abbot Robert (*f*) - - - - - gave to Geoffrey,* butler of the refectory, half an acre of land beyond the Beche meadow (by the river side) in Thorpe between the land of the vicar and the land of Helsy of Eye in exchange for the toft appurtaining to his office in Cowgate.

5. William *Benecoc** (the bean cook) and Matilda his wife released to the abbot and convent (*g*) part of their messuage in the vill of Burgh at Stapel containing in length 77 feet and in breadth 57 feet, viz :—that part which was nearer the house of Gilbert Carpenter* of Stamford, for which Alexander the monk, then sacrist (*h*) gave him three silver marks to rebuild the remaining part of the messuage, which is near the messuage of Richard of Lilleford. They and their heirs gave to the abbot and his successors, by the hand of Fromond Pistor,* 4s. annually at Michaelmas in the name of ware.

(*e*) C.A.R.P. No. 30.
(*f*) Pytchley, L.C. fo. 10.
(*g*) Pytchley, L.C. fo. 134.
(*h*) Probably Alexander of Holdernesse who was abbot 1222-26.

6. Geoffrey Winter sold to abbot Martin (*i*) for 5s. a rent of 5d. which William Pendu was wont to render to him for a certain part of his toft which he held of him next the footpath to the (old) church of St. John in the angle &c. The remaining part of the toft (already) renders to the abbot 12d. a year and thus he will receive for the whole toft intact a rent of 17d. a year.

This charter is interesting showing the increase of an assize rent by a sub-letting and subsequent attornment.

7. Conan, son of Henry *Coyfarius* (the hairdresser) gave to God and St. Peter and his lords the monks of Burgh (*j*) a messuage in Burgh, then burnt, and all his right in the messuage lying between the house of Lefscham *Faber** and the toft of Achil *Vitrearius** (*k*) (the glazier), for which he received three silver marks by the hands of Thomas of Crowland, the refectorian, in his great need to make his pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The following is a full translation of the charter including the names of the urban tenants living in Peterborough at the beginning of the thirteenth century with the particulars of their holdings and the rents paid by them.

To all sons of Holy Mother Church to whose notice the present writing shall come Robert abbot of the church of S. Peter of Burgh and the Convent of the same place. Greeting in God. *Know ye all* that we have granted and by this our present charter have confirmed to our men of Burgh, whose names are underwritten, and to their heirs at their instance and petition that they may be free and quit for ever from all tallage which is wont to be made annually by custom, and from all merchet for their daughters so that they can marry them where they will without our license,

(*i*) Pytchley, L.C. fo. 126.
(*j*) L.C. fo. 103.
(*k*) Vide Pytchley, L.C. fo. 115.

and from carrying hay and mowing corn, and from pannage *Reserving* to us and our successors the pleas of the Portman mote and the issues of our ovens and all customs therefor due and of right accustomed belonging to the hithe and the market of Burgh.

For this our grant and confirmation aforesaid our men, whose names are underwritten, who were wont to render to us annually for their tenements underwritten, £7 0s. 2½d. and their heirs shall render to us annually, for the same tenements, £18 9s. 6d. for ever, at four terms of the year, to wit :--at Christmas, Easter, Midsummer and Michaelmas.

Therefore we have thought it fitting to write hereunder the names of our said men and their tenements.

Lucia, wife of Robert Long, for one toft, 2s.; William *Piscator,* for one toft and one acre of land, 32d.; Hervicus Mustard,* for one toft and 6½ acres of land, 7s.; The holder of the Refectorian's toft* (besides the ferm payable to the Refectorian), 12d.; Thomas of Thorpe,* for one toft, 6d.; The holder of the almoner's toft (besides the ferm payable to the almoner) 6d.; Alice Canuy, for one toft, 6d.; Matilda, for one toft, 6d.; The holder of the refectorian's toft (besides the ferm payable to the refectorian), 6d.; The holder of the almoner's toft (besides the ferm payable to the almoner), 8d.; Alice Lewin, for one toft, 8d.; Roger Scot, for one toft, 3s.; John of Sutton, for one toft, 8d.; Robert, nephew of David, for one toft, 16d.; Robert Waget, for one toft, 18d.; Everard, for one toft, 18d.; Hugo, son of Brimston, for one toft, 2s.; Adam Trussell, for one toft, 2s.; Benedict Swane, for one toft, 32d.; William Secoll, for one toft, 18d.; Richard Berce, for one toft, 18d.; Henry, son of Ralph at the river, for one toft, 27d.; William Berefot, for one toft, 5s.; Robert, son of Robert Yol, for one toft, 5s.; Osbert, son of Walter, for

one toft, 5s.; William Gernun, for one toft (besides 10s. the ferm payable to the infirmarian), 2s.; William, son of Robert Ruffus, for one toft, 5s.; William Withi, for one toft, 3s. 6d.; Richard of Durham, for one toft, 18d.; Estmund Taillur,* for one toft, 5s.; Aluvia Prenceprut, for one toft, 3s.; Robert Codding, for one toft, 40d.; Robert Houhwold, for one toft, 5s.; William, son of Bartholomew, for one toft, 2s. 6d.; Benedict of Dunham, for one toft, 4s.; Martin of Overton, for one toft, 18d.; William Fort, for one toft, 18d.; William Copin, for one toft (besides the ferm paid to the almoner) 16d.; Christiana wife of William of Dereham, for one toft, 3s.; The holder today of the toft (besides the ferm paid to the almoner) 16d.; Simon *Faber,** for one toft, 2s.; The holder of the toft which Geoffrey Waget once held (besides the ferm paid to the almoner) 2s.; Walter of Fiskerton, for one toft, 13s. 4d.; William, son of Bartholomew, for one toft, 4s.; Lancefale, for one toft, 4s.; Robert, son of Benceline, for half a toft, 2s.; Alda, daughter of Godwin, for half a toft, 2s.; William Pallai, for one toft, 5s.; Adam, son of Averich, for one toft, 5s.; William Sprot, for half a toft, 2s. 6d.; Reginald, son of John, for half a toft, 2s. 4d.; William Franceis, for half a toft, 2s. 6d.; Letardus, for half a toft, 2s. 6d.; Rouland, for one toft, 5s.; Alice, wife of Benedict de Parlur, for one toft, 5s.; Roger Oiselur, for one toft, 5s.; Geoffrey Butiller,* for one toft, 5s.; Agnes Pudding, for one toft, 5s.; Wudard *Faber,* for one toft, and 3 acres of land, 3s.; Benedict *Conversus,* for one toft, 12d.; Ralph Musket, for one toft, 18d.; Leurica *in Angulo,* for one toft, 5s.; Aldabaudri, for *two* tofts, 5s.; Edelina, wife of Walter *Megresaus,* for one toft, 5s. 6d.; Thomas, son of John, for one toft, 2s. 6d.; Richard, son of Bartholomew, for one toft, 30d.; Robert Hereward, for one toft, 2s.; Albretha, wife of Iocus percepe, for one toft, 8d.; William *in angulo,* 2s. 6d.; William by eaiu, for one toft,

2s.; Alice Clovelet, for half a toft, 21d.; Levenoth, for half a toft, 21d.; Robert, nephew of David, for one toft, 4s.; Elice, wife of Pagan, for one toft, 2s.; Roger Trapperode, for one toft; Matilda Surdough, for one toft and 7 acres of land, 4s. 6d.; Daniel Cook, for one toft, 5s.; Fromund (*Pistor*),* for one toft (besides 4s. which he pays annually to William *Benecoc** and his heirs on behalf of the abbot) 3s.; Gilbert Carpenter,* for one toft, 2s.; Benedict *Pistor* for one toft which belonged to William Wit, 3 acres of land and 1 acre meadow, 4s.; William Folesaunke, for one toft, 2s.; Ralph, son of William Cook, for one toft, 12d.; Alice, daughter of Ingreche, for one toft, 2s.; Amice Fechel, for one toft, 12d.; Alice, her sister, for one toft, 12d.; Alice, daughter of Roger the chaplain, for one toft, 32d.; Roger Chaplain, for one toft, 18d.; Ranulph Stireger, for one toft and 1 acre of land, 6s.; Petronilla, for one toft and one acre of land, 2s.; Christine, daughter of Reginald *Masun*, for one toft, 3s.; Benedict *Pistor*, for one toft and 8 acres of land, 8s.; Peter Peni, for 3 acres of lands in the fields, 2s.; William Tirel, for one toft, 2s.; Matilda, for half a toft, 16d.; Ermegard, for half a toft, 16d.; Basilia, wife of Adam Cook, for one toft, 28d.; Walter Ko, for one toft (besides 3s. to the infirmarian) 2s.; Mariote, for *two* tofts and 4 acres land, 4s.; Robert, son of Robert Yol, for one toft, 12d.; Roger, son of Austin, for one toft and 4½ acres of land, 3s.; Hugo Fuchelai, for one toft, 20d.; Hugo Wauter, for one toft, 20d.; William Gildenheved, for one toft, 2s.; William, son of Lanceline, for one toft and one acre of land, 2s.; Agnes Kattes, for one toft, 2s.; William, son of Wimund, for one toft and one acre of land, 2s.; Unewine, for one toft, 2s.; Christine Osbert, for one toft and ½ acre of land, 2s.; William, son of Hugh, for one toft and 5a. land, 5s.; Roger of Thorp, for one toft, two acres of land and 1 acre meadow, 4s.; Austin Tunder, for half

a toft, 8d.; Matilda, daughter of William, for one toft and quarter and ½ acre of land, 18d.; Naddus, for one quarter toft, and 1½ acres of land, 12d.; Torold Scunere, for one toft, 12d.; William Bosse, for one toft, 2s.; Wido Scire, for one toft, 8d.; Ralph Cook, for one toft, 8d.; Rouland Cupere, for one toft, 12d.; Juliana, for one toft, 8d.; Agnes F' ris, for one toft, 12d.; Roger Wildeaver and his parceners, for one toft and 3½ acres of land, 2s.; Ralph Sellewether, for one toft, 8d.; Ralph Child, for one toft, 12d.; Gilbert Bolt, for one toft, 12d.; Alexander Carpenter, for one toft and 2 acres of land in the way against the same toft, 2s.; Gilbert Curtgibet, for one toft, 12d.; Lambert of Norfolk, for one toft, 12d.; Thomas Osegood, for one toft, 2s.; William Winter, for one toft, 12d.; Oherus, son of Thorold, for one toft, 12d.; Richard Ratun, for one toft, 12d.; William Cook, for one toft, 12d.; Basecoc, for half a toft, 8d.; Reginald White, for one toft, 12d.; Matilda, Traci, for one toft, 12d.; Robert, nephew of David, for one toft, 8d.; The holder of the toft once Robert Testard's, 6d.; Achilles,* for one toft, 9d.; William Small *Faber,* for one toft (besides 2s. to the refectorian) 2s.; Lephanus* *Faber,* for one toft, 12d.; Roger Scot, for one toft, 12d.; Christine, wife of William Lefcham, for one toft, 2s.; Roger Slopere, for one toft, 2s.; William Verrer, for one toft, 2s.; Hugo of Ketton, for one toft, 2s.; Thomas of Walton, for one toft, 2s.; Thomas Cathel, for one toft, 5s.; Durant, for one toft and ½ acre of land, 2s.; Alan of the hall, of two tofts 4s.; Benedict of Eye, for one toft (besides 2s. to the sacrist) 3s.; Peter Mus, for one toft, 2s.

All these aforesaid tenements we have granted to our aforesaid men and their heirs *To have and to hold* as is above written saving the right of anysoever, so nevertheless that they may not give or sell or in any way alienate or do anything by which we may be losers of the aforesaid rents, services and customs.

And that this our grant may remain valid for ever we have one and all strengthened the present writing with our seals in the presence of Roger of Torpel, Robert fitz Geoffrey, Richard of Waterville, Geoffrey of Lolham, Hugh of Lolham, Ralph, son of gerald of Polebrook, Master William of Scotter, Richard, son of Humphrey, Robert of Partenay now Dean of Burgh, John Fauvel, Hugh of Barnack, William of Thorpe, Thomas of Thorpe and others.

(*Finis*).

The reader will notice that a number of householders in Peterborough at this period were inferior servants in the monastery.

W. T. Mellows.

295—Glimpses of Kettering in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

By C. Wise.

(Twenty-Eighth Series).

(Continued from Page 263).

MANOR de Kettering } Att a Co't Baron held at Kettering ye 20th day of October 1684.

Hannah, Mary and Eliz. Palmer found heires to halfe an Acre of Land.

Mr. . . . . Sayer sur. a small tenem't to Mr. Henry Sayer.

Thomas Richardson and Mary his wife sur. a Cottage to William Robinson.

Thomas Bland & his wife sur. a Cottage to Wm. James.

Wm. James sur. a Cottage to Thos. Kirke and his wife for life and after to their son John Kirke.

Steven Yorke sur. a peice of meadow called ye panne lying in ye hall meadow to Henry Boardett.

John Richards sur. a little tenem't to George Knight.

Thomas Page sur. 2 Acres of Land to Joseph Newman.

Arthur Brookes sur. 3 halfe Acres of Land to Joab Roughton.

John Dexter & his wife & Tho. Turner & Eliz. his wife, and Hannah Palmer sur. one halfe acre of arrable land to John Jves, jun.

Eliz. Wright, widdow, & Benjamin Wright and Eliz. Wright his wife sur. a Cottage house with thap'tences to Wm. James.

Eliz. Wright, widdow, sur. ye vpper end of a Ley of grass in Wadcroft to Wm. Herbert.

" Samuell Palmer of Polebrooke found heire to his father Samuell Palmer to a tenem't in newland, one peice of ground in ye vpper feild, one land wth grasse a ye end of Knaphill and one Acre of arrable land wth 2 Leyes of grass belonging to them in ye neather feild neer Pettifers willowes."

Thos. Astell sur. a house, orchard and Garden in Northall to ye use of his Daughters Mary Barton, Eliz. Palmer, Hannah Stratton, Sarah Nibbs & to their heires.

" Jane Knibbs found heire to her Mother Sarah Knibbs, widdow, to ye 4th part of a house after ye decease of Thomas Astell & Jane his wife."

Eliz. Sparrow sur. ye east end of ye house in Dikers Lane to Anne Lane after ye decease of Susan Lane.

" Tho. Lane & Susan sur. ye East end of ye orchard to Anne Watson.

Samuell Palmer sur. a tenem't in Newland to Daniell Man.

Samuell Palmer, ye tanner, sur. a house and a little tenem't cu'p'te' according to his last will with reference thereto."

Edward Rogers sur. one Acre of Land to John Patson.

" A surrender of ye Reversion of ye house of Samuell Palmer to Edward Palmer, after ye decease of his Mother."

(Total receipts at this Court £35 10s. 6d. Charges £2 15s. 6d.)

"The Manno' of Kettering { At ye Leete and Co't Baron held for ye said Manno' ye 5h day of October, ffines then set and rec'd. viz. 1685."

Richard Reynold sur. a house & yard in Newland to his Daughter.

Sam. Palmer of Polebrooke, sur. 2 Leyes of grasse ground, and 2 lands of arrable and one land wth a headland of grass at Knaphill to Nath. Palmer.

John Jves, sen, Benjamin Wright & Elizabeth his wife sur. one shop and a little house to Eliz. Tressam.

Abraham Ayre sur. all his right in two houses in ye poss'ion of Joab Robt. & John Webster to ffrancis Spence.

Steven Yorke sur. half a yard Land to Joseph Baker.

Thomas Eady sur. a little tenem't to Giles Browne.

Francis Isham sur. 2 lands of arrable land wth ye grasse at ye end to Tho. Ensam.

Henry Bullock sur. three Leyes of grasse cu' app'ten'ces to John Spratley.

Thom. Newman sur. 2 Doles lying in Killingholme and Walcotts to Wm. Haslewood.

Robt. Jlye sur. a Cottage to John Coles his son-in-law for life, and after to his wife Eliz. Coles.

John Spratley sur. three Leyes of grasse cu' appurten'ces to John Haslewood.

Tho. Chapman of Old, and his wife sur. an acre and one roode of Arrable to Chr. Wallis.

"A Surrender from ye same parties of a parcell of land in Broomhill and 2 severall acres of land to Thomas Wallis sonne and heire of Richard Wallis, of Thindon."*

ffrancis Waples sur. a Cottage & a small tenem't wth thappurten'ces to Susan his wife.

Thomas Page sur. two lands wth ye Grasse at ye end of them in ye middle feild to Abraham Sparrow.

*The Village of Finedon.

Tho. Bird & Susanna his wife sur. all their right and Estate of a tenem't in Dikers lane to Anne Aswell.

Anne Steele sur. all her right & estate in one tene'mt to Tho. Bird & Susanna his wife and their heires, and ye longer liver of them.

Thomas Chapman & Joane his wife sur. three arrable lands wth a hedge called Chapman's hedge & a little hooke of meadow, after their decease, to Ellen Garrall of thindon, widdow.

"A Surrender from ye same parties of one little tenem't to ye vse of ye said Joane his wife for her life and after to Ellen Garrett, widdow.

John Jorden sur. a house cu' appurten'ces to his son Wm. and his wife and such heires he should have of her & for want thereof to ye heires of ye sd Wm. Jordan.

John Rob'tts found heire to John Rob'ts his ffather who dyed seised of a Cottage house in Dykers Lane.

Joseph Sparrow & John Lawford sur. half a Stable & a Dunghill place to Thos. Webb.

John Baker found heire to his father John to a quarterne of a yard Land as also to ye Reversion of a Cottage after his Mother's decease."

Wm. Baker sur. a Cottage to Edward Sparrow.

John Norman and Mary his wife sur. a Cottage & another house with 2 Leyes of grasse in Wadcroft cu' 'ptences to the said Edward Sparrow.

Benjamin Wright & Eliz. his wife, and Eliz. Wright his mother sur. a little Cottage & yard & orchard to Wm. James.

Thomas Lane jun. sur. "all that house Yard & orchard & all that farm yarde and Barne of 5 Bayes to Wm. James."

Jacob Watson & Anne his wife sur. a house in ye possession (of) Mrs. Lodington, widdow, to Wm. James.

Eliz. Wright, widdow, sur. a parcell of grasse in Wadcroft to Wm. James.

" Anne ffalconer, widdow, found heire to Sister Haslewood of half a quarterne land halfe a peice of grass at Knaphill & halfe a close at Lime hill and half ye 2 lands at ye ends of ye said Close, and half a Shop now in ye occupac'on of Samuell Battison and also half ye six Leyes in Wadcroft & halfe 2 lands in Broomhill."

" The same Anne ffalconer found heire to Anthony Cooper her father to a peice of Meadow ground in Ditchbrooke & one shop neer ye Markett in ye occupac'on of John Barwell & a house with a Close at ye end of it in ye tenure of John Brookes & another house in Wadcroft lane in ye tenure of Giles Browne."

Anne ffalconer, widdow, sur. a small tenem't to Giles Browne.

Richard Salmon sur. one tenem't to Elenor, his wife.

(The total receipts at this Court were £63 8s. 10d., and the charges £6 8s. 10d.)

" The Kettering Guardian,"
July 26, 1901.

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End of Volume 5.

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